

THE GROOME FAMILY AND CONNECTIONS: A PEDIGREE



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AND CONNECTIONS:
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WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

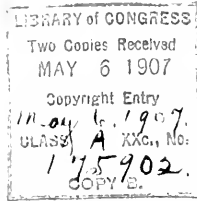
BY

HARRY CONNELLY GROOME

PHILADELPHIA

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HARRY CONNELLY GROOME

INTRODUCTION

THE late Mr. John Fiske, in a very excellent historical treatise entitled "Old Virginia and her Neighbours," says, that "the pedigrees of horses, dogs, and pigeons have a value that is quotable in terms of hard cash. Far more important, for the student of human affairs, are the pedigrees of men. By no possible ingenuity of constitution-making or of legislation can a society made up of ruffians and boors be raised to the intellectual and moral level of a society made up of merchants and yeomen, parsons and lawyers." From the latter material the prominent men of colonial times were derived, and on a descent from such men the most characteristic American pedigrees are based.

It must be remembered that exactly three centuries have elapsed since the first permanent English settlement was made in this country, and the varied conditions existing during this period of time have afforded a sufficient test of the vigor of such lines of blood as have survived; so that the history of families which originated with English merchants and mariners from two to three hundred years ago, and which have persisted through successive generations of men prominent in the affairs of their respective communities, must be considered worthy of record. I feel, therefore, that I need offer no apology for the pious task which I have undertaken in the preparation of these notes, and, as the interest in genealogy is greatly enhanced by reference to contemporaneous history, I have thought fit to add as an appendix a brief sketch of the early history of Maryland and its institutions under the rule of the Calverts.

I have set forth the genealogy of the GROOME family of Maryland in full, but in the case of female lines I have, as

INTRODUCTION

a rule, recorded only such portions as are essential to the pedigree of my father's children, the construction of which is primarily the object of this work. In some cases, however, I have given female lines more or less in detail for the purpose of making clear the relationship of contemporaneous members of such families to the members of my father's immediate family.

In the arrangement of matter the paternal line is placed first, and this is followed by its direct female lines in the order in which they merge with it. Of the maternal female lines, I am not able to give any information in regard to the family of ELIZABETH PIERCE, wife of HENRY¹ CONNELLY, but I have given in some detail the very interesting genealogy of the family of ELIZA ANDREWS, wife of HARRY² CONNELLY.

In the preparation of these notes I have necessarily laid myself under obligations for much valuable assistance and advice, and for these kindnesses I must again express my sincere thanks.

H. C. G.

AIRLIE,
NEAR WARRENTON, VA.,
December, 1906.

NOTE

To facilitate cross-reference, Roman numerals are given in parenthesis immediately after the names of persons to whom they apply, to designate the generation to which such persons belong in the chronology adopted for this purpose. The first ancestor in the longest line of descent—viz., Anthony¹ Andrews, A.D. 1550—is considered to belong to the first (i) generation, and the children of Samuel⁹ William Groome to the eleventh (xi) generation. The generation numbers of the first ancestors in the shorter lines of descent are reckoned backward from the eleventh. Persons, therefore, whose names are followed by the same Roman numeral are of the same generation. The generation number in connection with an individual to whom it refers is used only at the beginning of a section.

The names of persons through whom the direct line of descent is traced, where they first occur in a section, are printed in heavy-faced, upright type.

Superior numbers are used to distinguish persons whose first names and surnames are the same, as Samuel³ Groome and Samuel⁹ William Groome, no account being taken in this respect of second names.

In transcribing dates from Quaker records numbered months are designated by name, January in all cases being counted as the first month.

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GROOME

DERIVATION OF FAMILY

1. Members of a Middlesex family of GROOME were very prominent among the merchants and traders to the Colonies of America during the latter half of the seventeenth and the early years of the eighteenth centuries, and, although the branch of this family of which the fullest records are found terminated with SAMUEL³ GROOME (1685-1714), a collateral branch existed from which I propose to trace the descent of the GROOME family of Maryland. Before showing the connection of this collateral branch, however, it has been considered advisable to set forth in full such records of the main branch of the family as are extant.

THE MIDDLESEX FAMILY

2. SAMUEL¹ GROOME (iv). The first member of the Middlesex family identified with the Colonies of America was SAMUEL¹ GROOME, described in his will as a mariner of Ratcliffe, in the County of Middlesex, England. (Will dated August 21st, 1682, probated March 1st, 1683-4. P. C. C., Hare, 30.) This SAMUEL¹ GROOME may have originally traded to New England and have settled for a time at Salisbury. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Vol. II, p. 318, contains the following entry:

"Groome, Samuel, Salisbury, 1650, a mariner in the lists of inhabitants dignified with the prefix of Mr., went home to London before 1658. He may seem to be that Quaker who published, in 1676, 'A Glass for the people of New England, in which they may see themselves and

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Spirits, and if not too late; Repent and turn from their Abominable Ways and Cursed Contrivances.' ”

March 29th, 1656, SAMUEL¹ GROOME writes to Mr. Richard Preston, in Patuxent, Maryland, as follows: “This may inform you that Mr. Cranneg hath Shipped abroad Tobacco by which he hath ingaged to pay for yr. use the sume of Thirteen pounds and Tenne Shillings as Witness my hand.” (Warrants and Assignments, Maryland, liber 3, fol. 185.) In 1658 he appears in command of the ship “Dove” in the waters of Virginia, a Mr. SAMUEL GROOME being mentioned as refusing to pay a levy made by the Virginia Legislature. (Hening’s Statutes, I, 513.)

During Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676, Gov. Berkeley, of Virginia, issued an order to Captain SAMUEL GROOME and others trading to Virginia ports, requiring them to assist him against the rebels by the use of their ships. (Hening’s Statutes, III, 568.)

SAMUEL¹ GROOME, in command of his ship “Globe,” sailed from London to the Patuxent River, Maryland, June, 1676. (A letter from Wm. Penn et al. to R. Hartshorne, dated London, June 26th, 1676, refers to SAMUEL GROOME’s ship, for Maryland, having just sailed from England. Smith’s History of New Jersey.)

William Edmondson, in his journal, says, wishing to go from the Eastern to the Western Shore of Maryland, “Samuel Groome, of London, Master of a ship, being there, sent his boat and two men to take me over (1676).” (Whitehead’s East New Jersey under the Proprietors.) SAMUEL¹ GROOME returned to England and made another voyage to Maryland in 1677, as would seem to be shown by an indenture with a certain Jane Widows, November 7th, 1677, by which she binds herself to serve him for four years, in consideration of her passage to Maryland and other considerations. (Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, Deeds.) Captain SAMUEL GROOME, commander of the ship “Globe,” applied for a license to trade with the Indians, and a com-

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mission granting this license was issued by Chas. Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1681. (Maryland Archives.) May 11th, 1681, the ship "Globe," SAMUEL GROOME, commander, is referred to as sailing from Patuxent River, Maryland. (Maryland Archives.) SAMUEL¹ GROOME's ship "Globe" subsequently sailed under the command of Captain Watts, a seizure of skins on board of this ship while in command of Captain Watts being recorded May 6th, 1682. (Maryland Archives.) SAMUEL GROOME is mentioned, in Bruce's Economic History of Virginia, as one of the twenty-four traders who furnished the greater portion of the supplies imported into the Colonies of Maryland and Virginia during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

This SAMUEL¹ GROOME purchased, January 5th, 1664, from Henry Sewall and Jane Sewall his wife, for £120, lawful money of England, a tract of land containing 5000 acres, known as Eltonhead Great Manor, lying upon the north side of the Patuxent River, Maryland. (Annapolis Land Office Deeds.) This land, however, did not come into his possession at this time, and as a substitute a grant of another tract of 5000 acres was made September 20th, 1664. (Maryland Certificates.) Eltonhead Manor was apparently resurveyed for him in 1666. (Maryland Certificates.)

A tract of 450 acres of land, called Donor, lying on the Choptank River, Maryland, was conveyed to SAMUEL GROOME, March 20th, 1674, by Robert Story. (Annapolis Deeds.)

March 10th, 1671, SAMUEL¹ GROOME landed in the Province of Maryland 65 immigrants whom he had transported from England in the ship "William and Mary," "at his own cost and charges," and demanded 3250 acres of land as a "benefit" under the conditions of plantation for the transportation of these persons. A warrant for this quantity of land was issued May 15th, 1671. (Letter of Charles Calvert to Robert Ridgeley, May 15th, 1671, Maryland Certificates.) This warrant was renewed February 14th, 1672

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(Maryland Certificates), and continued of record until September 24th, 1677. It was executed November 1st, 1678, by John Stanley, Deputy Surveyor under Baker Brook, Esq., Surveyor General of the Province of Maryland, who upon that date notified the Governor that he had laid out for SAMUEL GROOME, "for three thousand two hundred and fifty acres of land, due by record of a warrant for the same quantity granted him the 24th day September, 1677, as appears upon record," a parcel of land called "Partnership," lying "in the freshes of the great Choptank River on the North side of said river," containing 1000 acres more or less. A patent for this land was issued to SAMUEL GROOME, merchant, by Charles Calvert, May 8th, 1679. (Annapolis Patents, liber 21, fol. 107.) Another parcel of land "for 3250 acres," granted SAMUEL GROOME, September 24th, 1677, called "Ratcliffie," lying in Talbot County, "in the freshes of the great Choptank River," was surveyed for him by John Stanley, Deputy Surveyor, November 10th, 1678, and the patent issued May 8th, 1679. (Annapolis Patents, liber 21, fol. 112-113.)

Upon the death of Sir George Carteret, Proprietor of East New Jersey, trustees were appointed to make sale of the province for the benefit of his heirs. The domain was purchased, for the sum of £3400, by Wm. Penn, Robert West, Thomas Rudyard, SAMUEL GROOME, Thomas Hart, Richard Mew, Ambrose Riggs, John Haywood, Hugh Hartshorne, Clement Plumstead, Thomas Cooper, and Thomas Wilcox, and deeds of lease and re-lease were made to the purchasers by the devisees of Carteret on February 2nd, 1681-82. (Mulford's History of New Jersey, p. 207.)

Each of the twelve purchasers, soon after, sold one-half of his right to a new associate, and on the 14th March, 1682, another conveyance was made to the new body of twenty-four proprietors by his Royal Highness the Duke of York (afterwards James II). (Grants and Concessions of New Jersey, 1664-1702.) SAMUEL¹ GROOME is described

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in this deed as "of the Parish of Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, Mariner."

On November 3rd, 1683, Charles II issued a letter confirming the grant of the Duke of York to the Proprietors, and declaring that it was "his royal will and pleasure that all persons concerned in the province should yield all due obedience to the laws and government of the grantees and their heirs and assigns, as absolute proprietors and governors thereof." "The new body of Proprietors did not immediately devise or digest a system of laws, but they adopted measures for the maintenance of government within the province. They proceeded at once to appoint a Governor, and their choice for this office fell upon Robert Barclay, of Urie, Scotland. . . . The appointment of Robert Barclay as Governor was made with a condition that he should not be required to reside in the province, but might exercise his office by deputy." (Mulford's History of New Jersey, pp. 208-10.) On September 16th, 1682, Thomas Rudyard was appointed Deputy Governor, and SAMUEL¹ GROOME, Receiver and Surveyor General of the Province. They arrived November 13th, 1682. In laying out and allotting lands, the Deputy Governor, sustained by the Council, adopted a course which was at variance with the views of GROOME, the Surveyor General, and led to that functionary's being virtually superseded. The Proprietaries in England, however, did not approve of Rudyard's conduct in the matter; they therefore reaffirmed their confidence in the Surveyor General, and annulled all grants that had not been regularly surveyed by him. (Whitehead's East New Jersey under the Proprietors, pp. 130-1.)

It is probable that Rudyard was supposed not to have been wholly disinterested in the transaction of the business of his office. The Proprietors say: "We are very sensible of Samuel Groome's honesty and fidelity to our interest, in his care in seeking out and discovering the best land, and surveying it for our use, and in refusing to comply with the

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particular interest of any there, by accommodating them with lands, or others at their desire, to our general prejudice." (Grants and Concessions of New Jersey, 1664-1702, p. 182.)

SAMUEL¹ GROOME wrote a letter to his fellow Proprietors in England, August 11th, 1683, reporting to them the work he had done in sounding channels and rivers, and surveying lands in the province (for text vid. Scot's Model, p. 281). He died in the same year (1683), leaving unfinished on the stocks at Elizabeth Town (possibly named for his wife) the first vessel built in East New Jersey.

The "goods, chattels, wares, and merchandise" belonging to the Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey in the hands of SAMUEL¹ GROOME at the time of his death were disposed of by action of a Council held at Elizabeth Town, Essex County, December 1st, 1683. (New Jersey Archives, vol. xiii.)

SAMUEL¹ GROOME m. ELIZABETH —, who survived him, and died February 23rd, 1703-4, aged 77 years. She was buried at Ratcliffe, Stepney, Middlesex, England. (Quaker Registers, Devonshire House, London.) Her will is dated April 22nd, 1703, and was proved June 20th, 1704. (P. C. C., Ash, 130.)

The children of SAMUEL¹ GROOME and ELIZABETH GROOME were:

SAMUEL² (vid. Sec. 3).

ELIZABETH, m., August 20th, 1670, James Brain, of Wapping.

MARGARET, m., December 27th, 1671, George Heathcote, of London.

MARY, m., June 15th, 1682, John Tailer, of Ratcliffe.

SUSAN, d. February 20th, 1683, aged about 15 years. Buried at Ratcliffe.

(Quaker Registers, Devonshire House, London.)

3. SAMUEL² GROOME (v), son of SAMUEL¹ GROOME, of Ratcliffe, Middlesex, England, and his wife ELIZABETH GROOME, described in the Probate Act Book as of the Parish of St. Marie, Whitechapell, Middlesex, was born

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1653; died November 23rd, 1697, and was buried at Ratcliffe. This SAMUEL² GROOME is described as a mariner in the Quaker Register of Marriages, Devonshire House, London, but more commonly in other records as a merchant. He made voyages to America, but for the most part resided in London, conducting from that point an extensive trade with the Colonies.

In 1678 he is found in command of his father's ship "Globe," as appears from the following bond and warrant:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuel Groome, the younger, now commander of the Globe of London. Bond for £150 sterling to Chas. Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

"WHEREAS the persons mentioned in the catalog annexed were brought over in the ship above mentioned by Samuel Groome, the Elder, father of the above bound Samuel Groome as by the said catalog may appear, and whereas upon the humble request of the said Samuel Groome the above named Charles, Lord Baltimore, hath promised a general warrant to take up the lands of the said severall persons amounting in the whole to four score and three, now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said persons mentioned in this catalog annexed or any or either of them (have been used to get land) nor shall they by consent of the said Samuel Groome the elder or Samuel Groome the younger &c.

SAMUEL GROOME, JUNR."

Test: THOS. GRULWIN.

Then follow the names of eighty-three persons.

"Captain Samuel Groome giving good security that he, nor any other for him hath made use of the within and above rights, &c. due to the owners of the ship Globe of London. . . . Then let him have warrant . . . given under my hand 27 May 1678."

(Maryland Certificates, liber 20, fol. 185-186.)

SAMUEL² GROOME appears to have had control of his father's property even during his lifetime, for the Proprietors of East New Jersey, in July, 1683, writing to Lowrie, say, that "Groome may feel disposed to return to England when he should hear of the great inclination shown by the son to sell his father's property, which he has already a right to." He probably did sell it, as it was transferred the same month, July, 1683. (New Jersey Archives, vol. i, p. 432.)

GROOME

A letter dated "From our Meeting for Sufferings, In London, ye 4th Mo. 1685," "To friends of ye Western Shore in Maryland," and signed by Thos. Hart, John Dew, Geo. Watts, and six others, acknowledges receipt of £33. 13s., 6d. for the relief of distressed Friends, the remittance having been enclosed in a letter directed to SAMUEL GROOME. (Record of West River Quarterly Meeting of Friends, Calvert County, Maryland. Established 1672.)

"Middlesex in England. At a Session on the 14th of the Month called January, 1686, Charles Banister, Aaron Underhill, Thomas Fidoe, Elizabeth Fullore, Elizabeth Grice, Elizabeth Lockworth, and Sarah Groom" (probably the wife of SAMUEL² GROOME), "condemned for meeting together were fined four Nobles each, and the said Charles Banister and Aaron Underhill were committed to Newgate Prison." ("A Collection of the Sufferings of the people called Quakers, for the Testimony of a Good Conscience," Joseph Besse, London, 1753, vol. i.)

The discontent of the Puritans in Maryland under the Roman Catholic government of the Proprietors became active during the last days of the reign of James II, and in 1688 general charges against the administration of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, were preferred by Capt. John Coode and others who supported him. In answer to these charges Lord Baltimore directed that certain persons be called before a "Committee of Plantations" to declare and testify in respect thereto, Mr. SAMUEL GROOME being included in the lists as a merchant and trader to Maryland.

"My Lord Baltimore's Mem. for the Members to be summoned :

7th. Jan. 1689.

"I most humbly begg your Lordships that I may be favored in having such Inhabitants, Traders, and Merchants as have lived, and dealt to my Province this five and Twenty years and upwards called before this Committee of Plantations to declare and testifie before their Lordships their knowledge touching the charge in General against me contained in a declaration lately sett forth and sent by Capt. Jno. Coode and his adherents now in Maryland.

C. BALTEMORE."

GROOME

"A list of Inhabitants & Traders to Maryland give by Lord Baltemore
Coll. Tailler, } Old Inhabitants.
Mr. Abington, }
Mr. Livingston a member of the Church of England and has many years
been an Inhabitant.
Mr. Henry Coursney, Junr. } Natives of Maryland.
Mr. Smith, }
Mr. George Robing, an Inhabitant.
Mr. Sam. Groome, } Merchants & Traders to Maryland."
Capt. Phillips, }
Capt. Watts. }

(Maryland Archives, 1687-1693, p. 163.)

In April, 1689, "An Association in Arms for the defense of the Protestant religion and for asserting the right of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English Dominions" was formed, with John Coode as president. This movement eventually ended in King William's being asked to undertake the government of Maryland, and a *scire facias* was issued by him against the Baltimore charter, Sir Lionel Copley appointed Royal Governor in 1691, and the palatinate overturned.

The conditions of the times are indicated by the following letter, written by Richard Johns from Maryland, September 27th, 1689, to SAMUEL² GROOME in London:

"MY FRIEND,

"Samuel Groome I should have sent to ye per some former opportunity to give thee some account of the great distraction amongst the inhabitants of this (once peaceable governed Province) but to that passe we are now brought that it is difficult to send or receive any letter for feare of its being opened. Wee live in daily hopes of the forward ships but more especially some order from the Crown of England to settle and compose our present distraction; here is a small Ketch Packet boat that have brought letters for this Government and private letters also but all is kept husht and some private letters alsoe I have seen that have bin open before they came to the owners hands. If thee or Mr. Taylor did send any by the said Ketch they are kept up. I'll say little more only tell thee long soard in the Rabbles hands is our Master. Coll. Darnell and also Richard Smith's wife comes in this ship. I referr thee to them for a full information of matters here. I'll add that I am confident the least scrip of order or Command from King William would be gladly received and readily acknowledged with a general submission from the Freeholders

GROOME

of this Province. God grant it may come quickly. I hope when the ship comes thou wilt send the goods I sent for at least those that are most necessary for my family. Else I cannot keepe house. I have all my consernes to thy care, Myself wife and family are in health.

RICH^d. JOHN^s."

(Maryland Archives, 1687-93, p. 126.)

Mr. Jacob Lootons, a Baltimore County justice, was found to have had "a great store of Indian trade" in his house in 1692, which was said to belong to Col. Wells and SAMUEL GROOME, under whom he traded. (Letter of Nicholas Greensbury to Lionel Copley, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in Maryland, dated July 15th, 1692.)

SAMUEL² GROOME, "of London, merchant," filed a bill of complaint February 3rd, 1690, against James Braine, of Stepney, London, in which GROOME describes himself as a trader to the "west Indies in America," and states that Braine came to him on the Exchange in London and offered to let the ship "Endeavour," of London, of two hundred tons, to sail from Gravesend to Choptank River in Maryland and thence to return back to London, for three hundred hogsheads of tobacco at £14 per ton, and that Braine afterwards denied the agreement. (Chancery Proceedings, Hamilton, 143-30.)

Reference is made in letters of William FitzHugh to bills of exchange drawn on Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, of London, for shipments to him April 25th, 1691, and at other times. (Virginia History and Biography.)

SAMUEL² GROOME filed a bill of complaint against Hope Gifford January 3rd, 1693, for the non-conveyance of certain messuages in the Parish of Hornechurch, Co. Essex, England. (Chancery Proceedings, Reynardson, 246-7.)

SAMUEL² GROOME m., September 3rd, 1681, SARAH MOORE, who survived him, and died December 3rd, 1704. She was buried at Bunhil Fields, London. (Quaker Registers, Devonshire House, London.)

The children of SAMUEL² GROOME and SARAH (MOORE) GROOME were:

GROOME

SARAH, b. March 16th, 1683; m. Thomas¹ Perrin, of London, merchant, marriage license issued December 16th, 1699; their issue, Samuel Perrin; James Perrin; Thomas² Perrin; Mary Perrin; and Sarah Perrin.

SAMUEL³ (vid. Sec. 4).

CONSTANCE, b. August 20th, 1686; m., 1st, John Owen; m., 2nd, September, 1713, John Bailward.

JOHN², d. December 27th, 1688, aged 9 months.

ELIZABETH, b. June 3rd, 1689; d. November 9th, 1690.

JOHN³, b. October 11th, 1690. Described as of Plaistow, Co. Essex, gent., in his will dated July 7th, 1716, proved July 13th, 1716. (P. C. C., Fox, 143.)

ELIZABETH, b. December 7th, 1694.

(Quaker Registers, Devonshire House, London.)

Provisions of the will of SAMUEL² GROOME, of London, Merchant. Dated April 27th, 1697. Proved February 3rd, 1698. (P. C. C., Lort, 57.)

To daughter Sarah all those my messuages etc. in the parish of Havering and Hornechurch, co. Essex near Rumford, being about £100 per annum on condition she pay to my daughter Constance £500 at 18.

To son Samuel Groome all those my messuages etc. in the parish of Aiot co. Hartford, also my messuage wherein I now dwell in Mansell Street in Goodman's Fields, co. Midd. for 10 years.

To my said son Samuel all my lands plantations and tenements etc. and also all other my estate, goods etc. in Maryland or elsewhere in America.

To my said son Samuel all my messuages, lands, etc. in Ratcliffe or elsewhere in England which I have in possession and am entitled to by virtue of the last will and testament of my late father Samuel Groome deceased.

To my brothers in law John Tayller and Thomas Moore and to my friend John Tanner one hundred guineas in trust for my said son Sam. to be by them with the consent of my wife, if she be living, applied for the putting out of my said son.

To my dau. Constance all those my lands etc. in Donsongor, near Stony Stratford, co. Northampton.

To my two youngest children John and Elizabeth Groome all those my messuages etc. near Haverell alias Havering, co. Essex and Suffolk.

To my said wife £50.

To my cozens Daniell and Samuel Groome, sons of Daniell Groome, £25 each at 21.

To John Tayller, Thomas Moore and John Tanner all lands etc. in Grany and Feversham, co. Kent, occupied by Thomas Moore, in trust to suffer my said wife to take the rents etc. for her own use during her

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life and after her decease to such of my said children as my wife shall appoint.

Whereas I have advanced £300 upon an Act of Parliament made in the fourth year of the reign of King William and the late Queen Mary entitled an Act for granting certain rates and duties of Excise upon Beere etc. I give the said £300 to my said children Sarah, Samuel and Constance.

Residuary Legatees:—my wife and my five children.

Overseers:—my brothers in law John Tayller and Thomas Moore and friend John Tanner.

Executrix:—my said wife.

Witnesses:—Harbert Springett, Will: Springett, Fr. Harding.

Codicil, dated Nov. 3, 1697, revoking the legacy of the messuage in Mansell Street given to son Samuel, and bequeathing the same to his wife for her life with remainder of term to son Samuel: "And whereas I have purchased an annuity of £40 of Bartholmew Soames of Little Thorlow co. Suffolk Esq. which is issuing out of the manor of Great Thorlow, co. Suff. I give the same to my said son Samuel and his heirs."

Wits:—Jacob Brent, Harbert Springett, Fr. Harding.

4. SAMUEL³ GROOME (vi), son of SAMUEL² GROOME, of Whitechappell, Middlesex, England, and his wife SARAH (MOORE) GROOME, was born March 30th, 1685, at Wheeler Street, Whitechappell, Middlesex. (Quaker Registers, Devonshire House, London.) He is said to have gone beyond seas into Virginia about 1714 where he died. (Chancery Proceedings, 1714-1758, *Groome v. Bailward, Reynardson*, 2639.) His death must have occurred prior to June 30th, 1715, that being the date of the chancery suit *Groome v. Bailward*, in which the fact of his death is recited, and he is evidently the person of this name who is buried at Herring Creek, St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland; the Parish Register, p. 44, containing this entry: "Samuel Groome, merchant, buried July 28th, 1713." Soon after his father's death he was sent to Holland, where he apparently remained until after his mother's death in 1704. (Chancery Proceedings, *Owen v. Groome, Hamilton*, 641.)

He was one of the executors of his mother's will, and was a defendant in two or more chancery suits incidental to the settlement of her estate, the principal of which was

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Groome v. Groome (Hamilton, 642), this being a bill of complaint by his sister ELIZABETH GROOME. This property was in litigation after his death (vid. Groome v. Bailward, Reynardson, 2639).

In 1709 he appointed Captain DANIEL² GROOME, of the ship Heston, his attorney with full power to administer the property in Maryland inherited from his father. (Annapolis Land Records, liber P. L., p. 153.)

SAMUEL³ GROOME, "of London, merchant," purchased from Seaborn Tucker, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, July 1st, 1712, a tract of land called Chevey Chase, lying in Baltimore County, containing about 200 acres. (Baltimore County Deeds.)

July 11th, 1713, SAMUEL³ GROOME, "of London, merchant," purchased two tracts of land from William Nichols, of Calvert County, Maryland, one known as Price's Venture, in Cecil County, consisting of 125 acres, and the other called New Castell, also in Cecil County, consisting of 400 acres. (Annapolis Deeds.)

The purchase of the tract of land called Chevey Chase may have been made by SAMUEL³ GROOME through his agent, Captain DANIEL² GROOME, as Levin Donwood, the administrator in Maryland *de bonis non* of his father, in 1712, states that he cannot file an account until he hears from one SAMUEL GROOME, merchant, of London, having effects of the deceased in his hands. (Testamentary Proceedings, Maryland, 22, 152.) This would imply that SAMUEL³ GROOME had not at that time left England.

SAMUEL³ GROOME was said to have disposed of his effects in England before going to America. (Groome v. Bailward, Reynardson, 2639.)

An inventory of the goods and chattels of SAMUEL³ GROOME, "late of London, merchant," was taken August 13th, 1713, by Samuel Harrison and Solomon Burkhead, and appraised as of the value of £69, 17s. 5d. (Inventories and Accounts, Maryland, liber 35, fol. 170.)

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SAMUEL³ GROOME apparently died intestate and indebted to Levin Donwood, a Quaker of Somerset County, Maryland, in the sum of £990, 6s. 8d. The same Levin Donwood filed an account in 1721 as SAMUEL GROOME's administrator, as follows:

Account of Levin Donwood admr. of Samuel Groome late of London, merct. decd. the said accountant chargeth himself with all and singular goods, chattels and credits as per

inventory.....	£69: 17: 05	
also the sum of.....	£114: 00: 10	
	<u>£183: 18: 03</u>	
and prays allowance &c. also prays allowance for the just sum of which the said deceased did justly stand indebted unto him at the time of his decease as per account appears and is allowed.....		£990: 06: 08
Payments made.....	<u>£13: 17: 02</u>	
Balance received by the administrator.....		<u>£170: 01: 01</u>
Balance due the administrator.....		£820: 05: 07

The above account being preferred to the administrator viz. Levin Donwood, he was not of capacity to attest the same by reason of his very great indisposition of body so that his reason hath left him without any hope of abatement

Test. SAM. HOPKINS, Dep. Comm.

The above account is made up by virtue of commission. (Inventories and Accounts, Maryland, liber A. D., fol. 7.)

A private law was enacted by the Maryland Assembly October 10th, 1727, "empowering certain commissioners to vend and dispose of the lands whereof Samuel Groome, the younger, died seized, or was mortgagee, in fee or otherwise, within this Province; as also to sell and dispose of so much of the said land as will satisfy Betty Gale and Levin Gale, executors of the testament of Levin Donwood, late of Somerset County, deceased, the sum of £820: 5s: 7d., standing due from the said Samuel Groome, the younger, to the said Levin Donwood and yet unsatisfied, to the said Betty Gale and Levin Gale, his executors." (Bacon's Laws of Maryland, liber L. 5, fol. 168.)

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Under the provisions of this act, James Hollyday and Henry Hooper, commissioners, sold to Geo. and John Gale, September 20th, 1733, the tract of land called Partnership, surveyed for SAMUEL¹ GROOME, November 1st, 1678, and the tract of land called Ratcliffe, surveyed for SAMUEL¹ GROOME, November 10th, 1678.

Under the provisions of the same Act of Assembly, Walter Smith and Roger Matthews, commissioners, sold, April 21st, 1735, to Geo. and John Gale, tracts of land called Austin's Chance and Austin's Addition, in Calvert County, and Chevey Chase, in Baltimore County, for the sum of £64, 10s., to satisfy Levin Gale and Betty Gale, executors of Levin Donwood, £820, 5s. 7d., due from SAMUEL GROOME, the younger, to said Donwood. (Annapolis Deeds.)

COLLATERAL BRANCH OF THE MIDDLESEX FAMILY.

5. JOHN¹ GROOME (iv) and ELIZABETH his wife, of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, England, had a son born to them in 1654 and another in 1656. (Parish Register, Stoke by Nayland.) Apparently only one son survived JOHN¹ GROOME, as in his will, dated December 26th, 1679, proved December 1st, 1680 (P. C. C., Bath, 164), he mentions only one child, DANIEL, whom he makes executor and residuary legatee.

6. DANIEL¹ GROOME (v), the son of JOHN¹ GROOME, of Stoke by Nayland, and his wife ELIZABETH GROOME, married ANNE REVETT in 1680 and died in 1690. (Quaker Records, Devonshire House, London.) This DANIEL¹ GROOME, of Stoke by Nayland, affords the most likely clue to the identity of DANIEL GROOME, the father of DANIEL² GROOME and SAMUEL⁴ GROOME, hereafter referred to; but the connection is only a matter of inference. In addition to the two sons thus ascribed to DANIEL¹ GROOME, it is known that he had one daughter, ANNE, baptized June 6th, 1686. (Parish Register, Stoke by Nayland.)

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DANIEL¹ GROOME suffered imprisonment in London, with other Quakers, in 1683 for refusing to swear; the oath of allegiance having been offered and refused, "the sentence of *præmunire* was executed against Samuel Cooper and Daniel Groome, October 13th, 1683." ANNE GROOME subsequently petitioned the King for the relief of her husband. ("A Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers, for the Testimony of a Good Conscience," Joseph Besse, London, 1753, vol. i.) It will be noted that about this time members of the Middlesex family were also affected by the persecution to which the Quakers in England were subjected by King James II (vid. Sec. 3).

7. In the will of SAMUEL² GROOME dated 1697 (vid. Sec. 3) a bequest is made to his "cozens" DANIEL² GROOME and SAMUEL⁴ GROOME, minors, described as the sons of DANIEL¹ GROOME, who, as we suppose, died in 1690, and whose children at the date of this bequest would therefore have been orphans. Although the relationship indicated by the word "cozens" as used at that time might have been that of nephew, such a relationship would not have been possible in this case, as SAMUEL² GROOME had no brother named Daniel. We must therefore regard the word as having been used in its present sense, and, as these cousins were under age at the date of the will, we may consider them as of the generation of the testator's children. It will thus be seen that, whether the identity of DANIEL¹ GROOME, known to be the father of DANIEL² GROOME and SAMUEL⁴ GROOME, has been correctly established in other respects, he was without question a member of a collateral branch of the Middlesex family of GROOME and doubtless the son of a brother of SAMUEL¹ GROOME.

The near relationship of DANIEL² GROOME and SAMUEL⁴ GROOME to the main branch of the family is shown by the fact that DANIEL² GROOME appears as "next friend and guardian" of JOHN³ GROOME, son of SAMUEL² GROOME, in

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the chancery suit of *Groome v. Groome*, 1709. (Hamilton, 644.) The responsible and confidential relations which he held with the children of SAMUEL² GROOME are further shown by SAMUEL³ GROOME's power of attorney, dated in 1709, authorizing DANIEL² GROOME to act for him in Maryland. (Land Records, Annapolis, Maryland, liber P. L., p. 153.)

DANIEL² GROOME was a seafaring man and one of the traders to Maryland, as is shown by an advertisement of the rates at which he offered to convey tobacco to SAMUEL³ GROOME in London, as follows:

"These are to give notice to all persons that I, Daniel Groome, Commander of the Ship Heston riding at anchor in Herring Bay in Anne Arundel County, being purposed to export tobacco to England from Maryland upon freight this present voyage Doe hereby publish the rate thereof at fifteen pounds the Tunn the Freighters consigning their tobacco to Mr. Samuel Groome Merchant in London, Witness my hand this 2 July 1708.

DANIEL GROOME."

(Anne Arundel County Deeds.)

SAMUEL⁴ GROOME, the younger brother of DANIEL² GROOME, following the example of so many members of his family, would naturally have turned his attention to the Colonies, and we probably find in him that SAMUEL⁴ GROOME who, previous to the year 1718, arrived from England and settled at Worton Creek, Kent County, Maryland. His identity is indicated by the consistent plan of nomenclature adopted by him for his children, and by a comparison of such of their names as are not directly traceable to his wife's family with the names of the main and collateral branches of the Middlesex family; thus, the name of his eldest son was SAMUEL, his own name and the name borne by the eldest son in each generation of the main branch of the Middlesex family; the name of his second son was DANIEL, the name of his father and of his elder brother; the name of his third son was CHARLES, the name of his wife's father; the name of his eldest daughter was SARAH,

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the name of the wife of his cousin SAMUEL² GROOME (from whom, it will be remembered, he received a legacy on coming of age) as well as the name of SAMUEL² GROOME's eldest daughter; the name of his second daughter was ANNE, presumably the name of his mother; the name of his third daughter was ELIZABETH, presumably the name of his grandmother and also a name occurring in three generations of the main branch of his family; the name of his fourth daughter was JANE, the name of one of his wife's sisters; the name of his fifth daughter was MARGARET, the name of his wife; and the name of only one child, MILCAH, remains unaccounted for.

GENEALOGY

8. **SAMUEL¹ GROOME** (vi), of St. Paul's Parish, Kent County, Maryland, (assumed to be) the son of DANIEL¹ GROOME and ANNE (REVETT) GROOME, of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, England; died 1767 or 1768. (Inventory of his property by Jas. Piner and Wm. Ringgold, February 2nd, 1768.)

SAMUEL¹ GROOME is described as a mariner in sundry deeds dated 1723, 1724, and 1742. A family Bible, purchased in 1802 by his grandson, Dr. JOHN¹ GROOME, contains an entry to the effect that SAMUEL¹ GROOME arrived at Worton Creek (Kent County, Maryland) from England. In 1724 SAMUEL¹ GROOME acquired by purchase a tract of land called Exchange, on Worton Creek, consisting of 100 acres, being a portion of a tract known as Cornwallis' Choice; in 1728 he purchased a tract of land called Farmouth, on Worton Creek, originally in Baltimore County, but at the date of the deed in Kent County, Maryland, consisting of 200 acres; in 1737 he purchased 50 acres of land, being another portion of the tract known as Cornwallis' Choice; in 1742 he purchased 100 acres of land, being another portion of the tract called Cornwallis' Choice.

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(Kent County Deeds.) SAMUEL⁴ GROOME appears as a commissioner and justice of the peace for Kent County in 1740 and 1743. (Commission Book in Maryland Historical Society.) He was elected churchwarden of St. Paul's Parish, April 11th, 1726. (St. Paul's Parish Records.) SAMUEL⁴ GROOME died intestate, an administration account being filed June 7th, 1769, by CHARLES¹ GROOME and John Waltham. (Administration Accounts, Kent County, Maryland.)

SAMUEL⁴ GROOME m. MARGARET HYNSON, dau. of CHARLES¹ HYNSON and MARGARET (HARRIS) HYNSON, of Kent Island, Maryland, and had issue:

SARAH, b. November 13th, 1719.

ANNE, b. July 14th, 1723.

SAMUEL⁵, b. July 13th, 1725. Described as SAMUEL GROOME, Jr., merchant, in deed dated 1756. His issue, Margaret (m. John Tilden Kennard; issue, Samuel Groome Kennard, b. July 28th, 1785, d. November 7th, 1845; m. Sarah —), and Sarah (m. Major James Bowers).

ELIZABETH, b. September 15th, 1728.

DANIEL³, b. October 6th, 1730, d. without issue.

CHARLES¹ (vid. Sec. 9).

JANE, b. October 25th, 1735; m., December 15th, 1757, Thomas Miller.

MARGARET, b. September 5th, 1739.

MILCAH, b. September 8th, 1742, d. Dec. 18th, 1786; m., Jan. 1st, 1764, John¹ Page, son of Ralph Page and Elizabeth Page; their issue, James Page, b. Aug. 22nd, 1766; John² Page, b. Dec. 13th, 1768; Henry Page, b. Feb. 16th, 1770; Milcah Page, b. April 1st, 1774; and Elizabeth Page, d. 1787.

9. **CHARLES¹ GROOME** (vii), of Chester Parish, Kent County, Maryland, son of SAMUEL⁴ GROOME and MARGARET (HYNSON) GROOME, of St. Paul's Parish, Kent County, Maryland; born March 2nd, 1732; died March 29th, 1791.

CHARLES¹ GROOME, described as a farmer, purchased at different times the following tracts of land: from Thomas Perkins a tract called Hopefull Unity, 150 acres, February

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20th, 1761 (Kent Co. Deeds, liber J. S.); from Richard Hynson a tract called Rickett's Farm, 68 acres, September 23rd, 1780 (Kent Co. Deeds, liber D. D.); from Henry Brooks a tract called Pope's Chance, 20 acres, October 18th, 1784 (Kent Co. Deeds); with John Kennard from Arthur Bryan a tract called Worton Manor, 220 acres, May 25th, 1790 (Kent Co. Deeds, liber B. C.); from John Kennard his share of the tract called Worton Manor, January 19th, 1791 (Kent Co. Deeds, liber B. C.). He was made registrar of Chester Parish, Kent County, Maryland, February 4th, 1766, shortly after the parish had been created by an Act of Assembly from parts of St. Paul's Parish and Shrewsbury Parish. CHARLES¹ GROOME held the position of registrar of Chester Parish until the day of his death. He and John Waltham, as administrators of SAMUEL GROOME, filed an account June 7th, 1769, and he filed another account as sole administrator, January 27th, 1776. (Administration Accounts, Kent Co.) An inventory of CHARLES¹ GROOME's estate, filed July 21st, 1791 (Kent Co., Md., Inventories), showed that he died possessed of 25 negro slaves. CHARLES GROOME died of smallpox, the year 1791 being memorable in Kent County for the general inoculation of the inhabitants to arrest the ravages of that disease.

CHARLES¹ GROOME m., 1st, MARTHA DUNN, dau. of ROBERT³ DUNN and ANNE (MILLER) DUNN, of Broadnox, Kent County, Maryland, and had issue:

DANIEL⁴ (vid. Sec. 10).

JAMES¹ (vid. Sec. 11).

MARTHA, b. February 12th, 1763.

SARAH, b. February 20th, 1765, d. April 25th, 1798. Her will, dated February 24th, 1798, was probated May 3rd, 1798.

CHARLES², b. February 25th, 1767, d. July 27th, 1824, unmarried.

JOHN¹ (vid. Sec. 12).

WILLIAM¹, b. March 19th, 1771, d. prior to 1788.

CHARLES¹ GROOME m., 2nd, SARAH KENNARD (d. Sept. 11th, 1800), and had issue:

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MILCAH, b. Sept. 2nd, 1773, d. Sept. 2nd, 1792.

ANN, b. July 23rd, 1775; m. James Buchanan; their issue, Mary Ann Buchanan (m. Richard Frisby).

SAMUEL⁶ (vid. Sec. 13).

HENRIETTA, b. March 23rd, 1779, m. William Pearce.

ELIZABETH, b. April 20th, 1781, d. October 1794.

MARY, b. March 2nd, 1785, m., 1st, 1802, Josias¹ Ringgold; their issue, Josias² Ringgold (m., Dec., 1826, Ann Eliza Cruikshanks); Sarah Ann Ringgold; Charles Ringgold; Mary Ann Ringgold (m., Feb. 6th, 1827, Dr. Jacob Fisher); Henrietta Groome Ringgold (m. Joseph Rasin); and William Groome Ringgold; m., 2nd, Benjamin¹ Blakiston Wroth; their issue, Charles Wroth; Kinwin Wroth; Elizabeth Wroth; Benjamin² Blakiston Wroth (m., Nov. 16th, 1848, Anne Caroline Clayton); and William Groome Wroth (m. Mary Poits).

WILLIAM² HYNSON (vid. Sec. 14).

JOSEPH¹ CHARLES, b. October 3rd, 1791.

By direction of the Vestry of Chester Parish, CHARLES¹ GROOME wrote the following letter to the Rev. Philip Hughes under the date of August 4th, 1769.

"DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Vestry to acquaint you that they have ordered me to register your induction whenever you please to produce it, and have given orders for your admission into the church any time when you will attend. And the Vestry would be glad if you will preach at the Church to-morrow August 5th, 1769.

Wm. Groome Reg.^r

(Chester Parish Records.)

WILL OF CHARLES GROOME.

(*Kent County, Maryland, Wills, liber 7, page 315.*)

In the name of God Amen, I, Charles Groome, of Kent County & State of Maryland, being sound and disposing memory & understanding, considering the certainty of death, & uncertain of the time thereof, being desirous to settle my worldly affairs, & thereby be the better prepared to leave this world, when it shall please God to call me hence, do therefore make & publish this my last Will & Testament, in manner & form following, that is to say.

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First. I give and bequeath unto my dear wife the use of all my lands except that tract or parcel of land, I bought of the State, called Tildens' Forest, during her widowhood, & all the crops that shall be on said lands, at my death, & all debts due to my estate, towards paying all my just Debts, & supporting and Educating & bringing up my young children, out of the profits arising from said lands, & outstanding Debts. But in case my wife should die before my debts be paid, and children Educated and brought up, then and in that case my will and desire is that my son James Groome, should take possession of the above mentioned lands, in order to settle and pay the balance of said debts, if there be any left unpaid, & support & Educate & bring up my said youngest children, untill they come of age, with what portion they may have, and if my son James Groome should die, before this my last will be sufficient, then my will & desire is that my son John Groome, should take possession of said lands, & have and enjoy every privilege & advantage and be under every obligation, as my son James would have been if he had lived.

Item, My will and desire is that the tract of land I bought of the state called Tildens' Forest, be sold by heirs at their discretion, when they may think it most convenient and advantageous, & the money arising from the sale, to be equally divided between my sons, Daniel, Charles & John Groome, & my daughter Sarah Groome.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son Daniel Groome, all my negroes he has in his possession, except Tush, and my book account I have against him & no more. But in case my Estate should be obliged to pay any Debts of my son Daniel, that I am security for the same, shall be taken out of his portion of the sales of the land, I have given him, and if not enough to satisfy said Debts or claims, he shall allow it in my book account I have against him.

Item, I give & bequeath unto my two sons Samuel, & William Hynson Groome, all that tract or parcel of land lying on Worton Creek, I bought of Arthur Bryan, John Kinnard, to them and their heirs lawfully begotten, & if either of said sons should die without such heirs, his part to go to surviving one, and if both should die without such heirs, the said land shall then be divided between all surviving sisters of my present wives children.

Item, My will and desire is that all my negroes, except what is given already or will be mentioned hereafter, after my wives third part be taken out be divided between all my children, except my son Daniel, who has his share given already.

Item, I give unto my son John Groome, his choice of all my horses.

Item, My will is that all the residue of my personal Estate after my wives third part is taken out be equally divided between all the children of my present wife, and my daughter Sarah Groome.

Item, My will & desire is that all my three negro men, Philip, Tush, & Napraw be free after my death, at the end of the same year.

Item, My will & desire is that after my heirs comes in possession of my home plantation that they shall pay unto my five daughters, Milcah,

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Ann, Henrietta, Elizabeth, & Mary Groome, three hundred pounds current money, in four years after they take possession, & the former debts paid, otherwise my said daughters shall have liberty to take in possession all that part of my land I purchased of Richard Hynson, & sell and dispose of the same at public vendue, & the money arising from the sale thereof be equally divided between, & if either of my said daughters should die before they come of age, I will their portion to be divided between the others.

Item, My will and desire is that if in case my sons James Groome, or my son John Groome, should not to stand & abide by & fulfill their part of this my will, then & in that case I give & bequeath unto my son James Groome all my home land & plantation to him and his heirs lawfully begotten, and if he should die without such heirs, to my son John Groome.

Item, My meaning & intention of the above will is not to debar my wife in case she shall marry, of her Dower, of my real estate, except the land I bought of the State called Tildens Forest.

And lastly, I do appoint my dear wife Sarah Groome, executrix of this my last will. Dated 10th. March Anno Domini, 1791.

Witnesses, HAR. EVERITT.

CHARLES GROOME.

JOSEPH EVERITT, Sen.

WILLIAM HICKS.

Probated May 7th, 1791.

NOTE.—The land held by CHARLES¹ GROOME at the time of his death and bequeathed in the above will was disposed of by his heirs as follows: JOHN¹ GROOME sold his interest in the tract called Tilden's Forest to his brother CHARLES² GROOME, May 2nd, 1801; SARAH KENNARD GROOME, widow and executrix of CHARLES¹ GROOME, having died September 11th, 1800, JAMES¹ GROOME sold the tracts known as Hopefull Unity, Pope's Chance, and Rickett's Farm to Samuel Wallis, March 2nd, 1802; JAMES¹ GROOME sold his interest in the land on Worton Creek to SAMUEL⁶ GROOME, March 2nd, 1802, for 5 shillings and for the further consideration that SAMUEL⁶ GROOME should educate WILLIAM² HYNSON GROOME and JOSEPH¹ GROOME, minor sons of CHARLES¹ GROOME (Kent Co. Deeds, liber T. W.); SAMUEL⁶ GROOME and WILLIAM² HYNSON GROOME sold a part of Worton Manor to William Hosier, April 14th, 1810; CHARLES² GROOME sold 108 acres of the tract known as Tilden's Forest to Luke Howard, Sept. 17th, 1812; James Buchanan, Mary Ringgold, SAMUEL⁶ GROOME, WILLIAM² HYNSON GROOME, and JOSEPH¹ CHARLES GROOME sold a part of the tract known as Tilden's Forest to Luke Howard, August 30th, 1817 (Kent County Deeds, liber B. C.).

10. DANIEL⁴ GROOME (viii), of Kent County, Maryland, son of CHARLES¹ GROOME and MARTHA (DUNN) GROOME, of Chester Parish, Kent County, Maryland; born October 28th, 1758; died November 9th, 1805.

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DANIEL¹ GROOME purchased from John Wilson, April 23rd, 1788, a tract of land called Green Branch, 167 acres, in Kent County, and a tract called Perkins' Addition, 115 acres, in the same county. (Kent Co. Deeds.)

DANIEL¹ GROOME m. MARTHA GIBBONS (b. Jan. 7th, 1767; d. Dec. 28th, 1797), and had issue:

PEREGRINE WILLIAM (vid. Sec. 15).

MARTHA DUNN, m. J. L. Newman.

MARGARET, m. William Newman.

GABRIEL.

LAVINIA, d. August, 1849, unmarried; buried at Shrewsbury Church. (Shrewsbury Parish Records.)

(From Journal of Peregrine William Groome.)

11. JAMES¹ GROOME (viii), of Kent County, Maryland, son of CHARLES¹ GROOME and MARTHA (DUNN) GROOME, of Kent County, Maryland; born September 18th, 1760; died 1824.

JAMES¹ GROOME m. SARAH PERKINS, dau. of Col. ISAAC PERKINS and ANN PERKINS, of Kent County, Maryland, and had issue:

ISAAC¹ PERKINS (vid. Sec. 16).

CHARLES³ D. (vid. Sec. 17).

JAMES² W., d. without issue.

THOMAS B.

(Kent County Wills. Letters of Mrs. Sarah A. Holden and Charles³ M. Groome. Old Kent, Geo. A. Hanson.)

12. DR. JOHN¹ GROOME (viii), of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, son of CHARLES¹ GROOME and MARTHA (DUNN) GROOME; born May 2nd, 1769; died May 18th, 1830.

JOHN¹ GROOME was educated at Chestertown, Maryland, and studied medicine under Dr. George Wallace, of Elkton, where he subsequently practised. He purchased from Joseph Wallaston 200 acres of land known as White's Folly, October 15th, 1800 (Cecil Co., Md., Deeds), and from Mary Scott, his wife's sister, a tract of land known as By Chance and Adventure, 139 acres, October 20th, 1815 (Kent Co.

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Deeds). His account as his father's executor was allowed May 28th, 1829. (Administration Accounts of Kent Co.). He was a subscriber to a Bible printed for Matthew Carey at Philadelphia, October 27th, 1802. JOHN¹ GROOME's will, dated April 21st, 1827, was probated June 9th, 1830.

JOHN¹ GROOME m., August 31st, 1799, ELIZABETH JENNETTE BLACK (widow of Dr. GEORGE WALLACE), dau. of JAMES² BLACK and JENNETTE (WALLACE) BLACK, of Black's Cross Roads, Kent County, Maryland, and had issue:

JOHN² CHARLES (vid. Sec. 18).

SAMUEL⁷ WILLIAM (vid. Sec. 19).

ELIZABETH JENNETTE, b. February 12th, 1805, d. August 20th, 1866; m., December 12th, 1831, Captain Matthew¹ C. Pearce; their issue, Matthew² Carroll Pearce, b. March 14th, 1839, d. November 27th, 1866; Mary Wallace Pearce, b. April 26th, 1843 (m., January 10th, 1872, Dr. Andrew B. Mitchell); Elizabeth Jennette Pearce, b. December 22nd, 1846 (m., January 19th, 1876, Clinton McCullough; issue, H. Clinton McCullough, Matthew Pearce McCullough, Hiram McCullough, and John Groome McCullough); and Ellen M. J. Pearce, b. October 28th, 1848, d. July 13th, 1898.

The following bill of sale, dated July 22nd, 1805, is recorded in Cecil County, Maryland, Deeds:

"Know all men that I, John Groome, of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, for the sum of 50 pounds, 10s. paid by Thomas Moore, merchant of the City of Baltimore, hath sold said Thomas Moore, all my rights of the following negroes, Cyrus, aged 10 years last May, and Ned, aged about 7 years last March."

13. SAMUEL⁶ GROOME (viii), of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, son of CHARLES¹ GROOME and SARAH (KENNARD) GROOME; born May 7th, 1777; died March 14th, 1828:

SAMUEL⁶ GROOME filed an account as administrator of his mother's estate, September 26th, 1807. March 2nd, 1802, he undertook the care and education of his younger brothers, WILLIAM² HYNSON GROOME and JOSEPH¹ CHARLES GROOME, receiving as a consideration from his father's estate an interest in a piece of land on Worton Creek.

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(Kent County Deeds.) On January 18th, 1811, he purchased from the widow of Owen Kennard a lot in the town of Easton, Maryland, on which he afterwards built the house which served as his residence. (Talbot County Deeds.) (The knocker from the front door of this house was transferred in 1900 to the door of the Mansion House at Airlie, near Warrenton, Virginia.)

SAMUEL⁶ GROOME m., 1st, MARGARET DENNY (b. 1786, d. Dec. 11th, 1810). (Talbot County Deeds, liber J. L., No. 35, p. 70.)

SAMUEL⁶ GROOME m., 2nd, October 1st, 1812, DEBORAH MORRIS (died January 2nd, 1821), daughter of JAMES MORRIS, and had issue:

ANN MATILDA, m., November 25th, 1840, Philip Henry Feddeman; their issue, Morris Groome Feddeman.

MARY ELIZABETH, m., June 9th, 1840, William¹ Smyth Thompson; their issue, Elizabeth Morris Thompson; Samuel Groome Thompson (m., July 8th, 1864, Caroline Nixon Winchester); Sarah Matilda Thompson (m., Feb. 28th, 1867, Frederick G. Earickson); Mary Rebecca Thompson; William² Augustine Thompson (m., June 9th, 1875, Florence Hungerford); and Charles Doudle Thompson.

Other children, who did not survive their parents.

WILL OF SAMUEL⁶ GROOME.

(Talbot County, Maryland, Wills, liber J. B., No. 8, page 357.)

I SAMUEL GROOME, of the Town of Easton, in Talbott County, and state of Maryland, merchant, In the first place I manumit, and set free all my negroes, and mulatto slaves, but their freedom shall not take effect untill their respective 35 years of age. But it is my will and I direct that if or either of them shall at any time before the arrival at the said age, freely and fully consent to removal to the Colony of Liberia, and emigrate thither under the direction of the Colonization Society, they shall be immediately free, and shall have the sum of Twenty Dollars each out of my estate.

I give and devise unto my niece Lavinia Groome, an annuity of \$100.00, for the term of 10 years from January next.

After paying all my debts, I devise the residue to my two children, Anna M. Groome, and Mary E. Groome.

I appoint my brother William Hynson Groome, sole executor of this my last will and testament.

GROOME

In case my daughters shall die without issue, I direct that my estate shall be divided into three equal parts, and go to my brother William H. Groome, my sister Mary Wroth, and my niece Mary Ann Frisby, daughter of my sister Nancy Buchannan. Will dated 9th. March 1828.

Witnesses, THEODORE DENNY,

SAMUEL GROOME.

N. HAMMOND,

SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

A certificate, of which the following is a copy, was presented to Captain JOHN^s C. GROOME, of Philadelphia, in 1906, by the son of the negro to whom it was issued.

State of Maryland, Talbot County, to wit: I hereby certify that by the last Will and Testament of Samuel Groome late of Talbot County aforesaid, deceased, proved in my office on the 17th day of March, 1828, he gave freedom to all his negroes, their freedom to take effect at the respective ages of Thirty-five years, and I further certify that Wm. H. Groome came and proved to my satisfaction that the bearer hereof calling himself George Reason, aged about thirty-five years, black complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, with a small scar on his left leg, and raised in the County aforesaid is one of the Identical negroes mentioned in and set free by said last Will and Testament.

In Testimony of which I hereto subscribe my name and affix the seal of my office this 26th day of February, A.D. 1861.

CERTF. N. RICE,

(SEAL)

Register of Wills for
Talbot County.

14. WILLIAM² HYNSON GROOME (viii), son of CHARLES¹ GROOME and SARAH (KENNARD) GROOME, of Talbot County, Maryland; born June 13th, 1788; died January 9th, 1869.

WILLIAM² HYNSON GROOME m., November 13th, 1833, ELIZABETH MATILDA KENNARD (b. May 2nd, 1807; d. Jan. 4th, 1863), dau. of OWEN KENNARD and ANN KENNARD, and had issue:

CHARLES⁴ OWEN, b. September 5th, 1834; m., November 24th, 1858, Helen Virginia Daingerfield (b. August 19th, 1837, d. March 15th, 1875), dau. of Theodoric Bland Daingerfield and Ann Eliza (Thornley) Daingerfield, of Spottsylvania County, Virginia; their issue, Virginia Daingerfield, b. October 23rd, 1866, d. November 6th, 1869; Helen Daingerfield, b. June 6th, 1869 (m., Feb. 3rd, 1898, Eugene Luber Beatty); Samuel¹¹ Mosley, b.

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October 20th, 1871, d. August 13th, 1897; Daingerfield Mosley, b. October 27th, 1873; and five others, who died in infancy.

ANN KENNARD, b. November 27th, 1836; m., February 6th, 1862, Elias¹ O. Dawson, of Easton, Maryland; their issue, Elizabeth Groome Dawson, b. November 21st, 1862 (m., October 10th, 1887, Milton Campbell); William Groome Dawson, b. March 30th, 1864 (m., January 22nd, 1889, Myra Phelps Wallace); Edith Dawson, b. November 15th, 1867, d. September 17th, 1868; Anna Kennard Dawson, b. July 26th, 1869 (m., October 16th, 1888, Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough Earle); Edith Olley Dawson, b. September 19th, 1871; Elias² O. Dawson, b. February 6th, 1873 (m., January 21st, 1900, Blanche H. Hoffman); and Claude Brownrigg Dawson, b. November 17th, 1874 (m., November 21st, 1900, Charles Eccleston Hayward).

WILLIAM¹ HYNSON, b. May 4th, 1830, d. August 26th, 1841 } twins.
SAMUEL¹⁰ THOMAS, b. May 4th, 1830, d. August 17th, 1839 }

SARAH ELIZABETH, b. November 23rd, 1841, d. November 29th, 1841.

SUSAN AMELIA, b. June 17th, 1843, d. November 28th, 1843.

MARY ELIZABETH, b. March 16th, 1845, d. May 27th, 1845.

ROBERT¹ WILLIAM, b. August 20th, 1846; m., September 28th, 1871, Elizabeth Ennalls Trippe (d. Jan. 4th, 1899), of Newtown, L. I.; their issue, Elinor Condit, b. December 10th, 1874, d. November 20th, 1892; William² Hynson, b. October 4th, 1876; and Robert² Condit, b. February 16th, 1878.

15. PEREGRINE WILLIAM GROOME (ix), of Easton, Maryland, son of DANIEL¹ GROOME and MARTHA (GIBBONS) GROOME, of Kent County, Maryland; born March 19th, 1794; died May 25th, 1870.

PEREGRINE WILLIAM GROOME m. 1st, August 18th, 1819, MARIA CELINDA BROWN, of New York, and had issue:

MARIA ELIZABETH, b. August 30th, 1820, d. January 30th, 1875; m., November, 1839, Thomas¹ Scott Dawson; their issue, Thomas² Scott Dawson; Ella Groome Dawson; and Maria E. Dawson (m. Col. Horace Leeds Edmondson; issue, William Leeds Edmondson, Perry Groome Edmondson, and Alice Leigh Edmondson; m., 1st, Gov. James³ Black Groome [vid. Sec. 21]; m., 2nd, Philip R. Fendall Young [vid. Sec. 41]).

WILLIAM³, b. March, 1822, d. February, 1823.

ELIZABETH, b. Dec., 1823, d. May, 1824.

PEREGRINE WILLIAM GROOME m. 2nd, January 18th, 1837, ELIZA ANN ADRIAN. No issue. (From Journal of Peregrine W. Groome.)

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16. ISAAC¹ PERKINS GROOME (ix), of Kent County, Maryland, son of **JAMES¹ GROOME** and **SARAH (PERKINS) GROOME**, of Kent County, Maryland; born in Kent County; d. January, 1838.

ISAAC¹ PERKINS GROOME m., January 16th, 1823, **EMILY E. SMITH** (b. May 16th, 1803, d. March 1st, 1847), and had issue:

MARIETTA D., b. January 24th, 1824, d. August, 1835.

WILLIAM⁴ HENRY, b. July 17th, 1825, d. August 14th, 1825.

ISAAC² JEFFERSON (vid. Sec. 20).

EMILY E., b. October 20th, 1829, d. March 24th, 1831.

CHARLES⁴, b. February 28th, 1831, d. March 24th, 1832.

SARAH ANN, b. January 21st, 1833; m. 1st, August 25th, 1857, **Hugh Wallis** (d. November 27th, 1857), of Kent County, Maryland; m. 2nd, July 26th, 1880, **Rev. Levi Lincoln Holden** (d. April 30th, 1894).

SAMUEL⁴ THOMAS, b. February 23rd, 1835, d. September 7th, 1835.

SUSAN JANE, b. December 4th, 1836, d. August 14th, 1837.

BRAINERD ASHBURY, of Petersburg, Virginia, b. July 3rd, 1838. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army, and died January 5th, 1864, at Fort Delaware.

(Letters of Mrs. Sarah A. Holden.)

17. CHARLES³ D. GROOME (ix), of Kent County, Maryland, son of **JAMES¹ GROOME** and **SARAH (PERKINS) GROOME**, of Kent County, Maryland; born 1800; died May 17th, 1884.

CHARLES³ D. GROOME m., May 29th, 1825, **SARAH A. MILLER** (d. Jan. 22nd, 1844), and had issue:

CHARLES⁵ M., b. October, 1834; m., 1863, **Mary A. Huggins**; their issue, **Willis F.**, b. 1864 (m., December 5th, 1894, **Margaret White**; issue, **Arthur T.**, **Marietta F.**, and **Margaret A.**); **James³ Perkins**, b. 1866 (m., Dec. 2nd, 1901, **Florence N. Fife**); and **Essie H.**, b. 1868, d. 1880.

EVELINA, d. without issue.

JAMES⁴ PERKINS, d. without issue.

MARIETTA, d. without issue.

SARAH A., d. without issue.

JOSEPH² T., d. without issue.

(Letters of Charles⁵ M. Groome.)

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18. COLONEL JOHN⁵ CHARLES GROOME (ix), of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, son of Dr. JOHN¹ GROOME and ELIZABETH JENNETTE (BLACK) GROOME, of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland; born June 8th, 1800; died November 30th, 1866.

JOHN⁵ CHARLES GROOME graduated from Princeton College, 1819, as the first honor man of his class. He studied law in the office of Judge Chambers, of Chestertown, Maryland, and subsequently graduated from the Litchfield Law College. He entered upon the practice of law at Elkton, Maryland, in 1822. In 1833 he was elected to the Maryland Senate to fill an unexpired term, and upon its expiration he declined re-election. In 1857 he was nominated as independent candidate for Governor of Maryland, having the indorsement of the Democratic party. He was defeated, receiving, however, a majority of the vote of the State outside of the city of Baltimore. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Thomas Ward Veazey, Governor of Maryland, 1835-1838.

JOHN⁵ CHARLES GROOME m., December 6th, 1836, ELIZABETH RIDDLE BLACK, dau. of Judge JAMES¹ RICE BLACK and MARIA E. (STOKES) BLACK, of New Castle, Delaware, and had issue:

JAMES⁵ BLACK (vid. Sec. 21).

JOHN⁷ CHARLES, b. December 22nd, 1839, d. October 16th, 1860.

MARIA STOKES, b. September 3rd, 1842; m., April 27th, 1864, Hon. William¹ M. Knight, of Baltimore, Maryland; their issue, William² Knight, b. April 13th, 1865; John Charles Groome Knight, b. September 9th, 1866, d. July 27th, 1888; Elizabeth Black Knight, b. September 28th, 1868; Ethel Knight, b. October 28th, 1873; James Groome Knight, b. April 13th, 1875; Maria Stokes Knight, b. February 17th, 1877; and Rebecca Knight, b. September 23rd, 1880.

ELIZABETH BLACK, b. July 17th, 1844; m., June 13th, 1866, Albert¹ Constable, of Elkton, Maryland; their issue, Alice Constable, b. August 14th, 1867, d. July 16th, 1888; Arline Constable, b. March 22nd, 1870; Albert² Constable, b. July 22nd, 1871 (m., June 6th, 1906, Emily Evans); John Groome Constable, b. September 15th, 1872; Henry Lyttleton Constable, b. March 27th,

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1875; Reginald Constable, b. Jan. 7th, 1878 (m. Oct. 25th, 1905, Rebecca Steele Evans); Katharine Young Constable, b. August 1st, 1879; William Pepper Constable, b. March 27th, 1882; and Mary Constable, b. April 14th, 1884.

JANE, b. March 17th, 1847; m., January 31st, 1872, Dr. John¹ Janvier Black, of New Castle, Delaware; their issue, Elizabeth Groome Black, b. October 30th, 1872; Groome Black, b. June 8th, 1874, d. September 13th, 1877; Armytage Middleton Black, b. November 20th, 1875 (m., October 4th, 1899, Henry Lee Fulenwider; issue, John Janvier Black Fulenwider, b. July 24th, 1901); and John² Janvier Black, b. July 29th, 1880, d. Feb. 6th, 1881.

WILLIAM⁶ HENRY PAGE, b. February 13th, 1849; d. May 3rd, 1850.

19. DR. SAMUEL⁷ WILLIAM GROOME (ix), of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, son of Dr. JOHN⁴ GROOME and ELIZABETH JENNETTE (BLACK) GROOME, of Cecil County, Maryland; born July 26th, 1802; died May 11th, 1843, and was buried in the burying-ground of the Head of Christiana Presbyterian Church, Newark, Delaware.

SAMUEL⁷ WILLIAM GROOME graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and returned to Elkton to practise medicine. May 29th, 1824, he was elected cornet of the Elkton Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Captain Samuel Hollingsworth. At the time of his death he was president of the Elkton Lyceum.

SAMUEL⁷ WILLIAM GROOME m., January 26th, 1830, ELIZABETH SHEWARD ALLEN, dau. of JOSHUA ALLEN and ANNA (MOORE) ALLEN, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

JOHN⁶ CHARLES, b. February 19th, 1831, d. February 20th, 1831.

ANNA ALLEN, b. July 8th, 1832; m., November 20th, 1854, Charles¹ Chauncey Whittlesey (died March 10th, 1875), son of Gen. Chauncey Whittlesey, of Middletown, Conn.; their issue, Chauncey Whittlesey, b. Oct. 9th, 1855, d. Sept. 2nd, 1856; Elizabeth Groome Whittlesey, b. June 21st, 1857, d. Oct. 16th, 1862; Nancy Allen Whittlesey, b. March 6th, 1859, d. April 18th, 1859; Alice Groome Whittlesey, b. May 21st, 1860 (m., March 23rd, 1886, Joseph Carson Williams); Lucy Randolph Whittlesey, b. Feb. 6th, 1863, d. July 16th, 1886; Iva Whittlesey, b. Dec. 18th, 1864; Charles² Chauncey Whittlesey, b. July 16th, 1866, d. March 5th, 1868; Edith Whittlesey, b. Jan. 6th, 1869,

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Lillie Whittlesey, b. March 14th, 1871, d. Nov. 17th, 1886; and Groome¹ Whittlesey, b. Jan. 17th, 1873 (m., June 17th, 1900, Marie Henriette Booth; issue, Charles³ Chauncey, b. May 18th, 1901, and Groome², b. July 12th, 1903, d. Sept. 21st, 1903).

SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM (vid. Sec. 22).

The following resolutions were passed by the Elkton Lyceum, May 11th, 1843:

"*Resolved*, That this Lyceum has received with deep and unfeigned regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of its late President, Dr. SAMUEL W. GROOME.

"*Resolved*, That in token of respect for the memory of the deceased the members of this Lyceum will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Society will attend the funeral of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Cecil Whig* and *Cecil Democrat*.

"*Resolved*, That in further token of respect for the memory of the deceased this Society adjourn.

"THOS. M. COLEMAN, V. President,
H. C. MACKALL, acting Sec'y."

20. ISAAC² JEFFERSON GROOME (x), of Petersburg, Virginia, son of ISAAC¹ PERKINS GROOME and EMILY E. (SMITH) GROOME, of Kent County, Maryland; born February 13th, 1827.

ISAAC² JEFFERSON GROOME m. 1st, June, 1853, ELIZABETH COLLETT (d. May 31st, 1866), at Baltimore, Maryland, and had issue:

WILLIAM⁷ WALLIS, b. August 30th, 1854, at Baltimore; m., July 27th, 1879, Lutitia Seavert; their issue, Alma Elizabeth, b. June 19th, 1880 (m. Joseph Frazier; no issue); Herbert Revere, b. January 21st, 1883; Mabel Estelle, b. January 11th, 1886 (m., December 25th, 1904, Charles¹ Madison Gawthrop; issue, Charles² Madison Gawthrop, b. September 28th, 1906); Blanche Wallis, b. December 28th, 1888; Sadie Lelia, b. September 7th, 1892; and Edith Seavert, b. October 4th, 1894.

ISAAC³ PERKINS, b. June 6th, 1856; m., March 1st, 1883, Ida Estelle Green, at Williamsburg, Kansas; their issue, Walter Brainerd, b. September 7th, 1884; Edgar Howard, b. August, 1887; James⁶ Perkins, b. May 7th, 1892; and Virgil Gladys, b. July 28th, 1899.

EMILY, b. 1858. d. 1863.

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SARAH ELLEN, b. January 6th, 1862; m., January 23rd, 1884, Marion Brooks Wallis; their issue, Hugh Bodien Wallis, b. September 7th, 1885 (m., October 25th, 1906, Grace Bennett); Medford Holden Wallis, b. November 11th, 1889; and Herman Neal Wallis, b. January 18th, 1894.

MARY ELIZABETH, b. April 2nd, 1866, d. June 30th, 1866.

ISAAC² JEFFERSON GROOME m. 2d, October 29th, 1868,
MARTHA SHEFFIELD (d. August 1st, 1902), and had issue:

SENORA ODESSA, b. November 10th, 1869; m., October 17th, 1888, John¹ Edward Mayes, of Belfield, Virginia; their issue, Margery Waller Mayes, b. August 18th, 1889; Edward Wallis Mayes, b. October 3rd, 1890; James Preston Mayes, b. May 13th, 1892; Carl Jefferson Mayes, b. August 27th, 1893; Augusta Emily Mayes, b. April 6th, 1895; Robert Arthur Mayes, b. January 27th, 1897; Herbert Shelton Mayes, b. November 16th, 1898; John² Wesley Mayes, b. January 27th, 1901; Martha Evelyn Mayes, b. June 15th, 1902; William Doris Mayes, b. May 8th, 1904; and Senora Odessa Mayes, b. January 29th, 1906, d. November 26th, 1906.

EMILY AUGUSTA, b. June 10th, 1874, d. May 4th, 1895.

BERTHA LELIA, b. October 12th, 1878; m., July 5th, 1897, George Arthur Beasley, of Petersburg, Virginia; their issue, Sarah Augusta Beasley, b. December 5th, 1898; Stella Ray Beasley, b. March 13th, 1900; Bertha Edna Beasley, b. October 18th, 1901; and Edgar Lee Beasley, b. March 6th, 1903.

IRVING BRAINERD, b. January 30th, 1882; m., November 27th, 1902, Celia May Stallings; their issue, Preston Edmond, b. November 18th, 1904; and Melvin Jefferson, b. June, 1906.

(Letters of Mrs. Sarah A. Holden.)

21. GOVERNOR JAMES⁵ BLACK GROOME (x), of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, son of Col. JOHN⁵ CHARLES GROOME and ELIZABETH RIDDLE (BLACK) GROOME, of Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland; born April 4th, 1838; died October 4th, 1893, and was buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian Church at Elkton, Maryland.

JAMES⁵ BLACK GROOME was educated at Mt. Washington, Maryland, and at the New Jersey Collegiate School. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to practice at the Cecil County bar in 1861. In 1871 he was elected to the Maryland Legislature (House of Delegates) and was re-elected in 1873. In 1874 he was inaugurated

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Governor of Maryland, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Pinkney White, and held this office until 1876. From 1879 to 1885 he represented the State of Maryland in the United States Senate, and from 1886 to 1890 held the office of Collector of Customs at Baltimore, having been appointed by President Cleveland.

JAMES⁵ BLACK GROOME m., February 29th, 1876, ALICE LEIGH EDMONDSON, dau. of HORACE LEEDS EDMONDSON and MARIA E. (DAWSON) EDMONDSON, of Baltimore, Maryland, and had issue:

MARIA EDMONDSON, b. February 9th, 1877; m., December 10th, 1904, Atwell C. Baylay, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, British Army; their issue, Alice Leigh Armynel Groome Baylay, b. October 8th, 1905.

22. SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME (x), of Philadelphia, Pa., son of Dr. SAMUEL⁷ WILLIAM GROOME and ELIZABETH SHEWARD (ALLEN) GROOME, of Elkton, Maryland; born December 3rd, 1835.

SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME was born in Elkton, Maryland, and at the age of fifteen, his father having died some years previously, was taken to Philadelphia by his mother to be educated. He entered the Protestant Episcopal Academy, and, after completing his education at that institution, he engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia. He was first connected with the wholesale dry-goods house of C. W. Churchman, and afterwards formed a partnership with Theodore Emery in the coal business. He was connected with Edward J. Etting, iron broker, and in 1879 formed a partnership with J. F. Bailey, under the name of J. F. Bailey & Company, iron commission merchants. He was a member of the German Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Club, a founder of the Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club, and of the Philadelphia Gun Club, being the first president of the latter organization. He was also a member of the University Barge Club and was

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elected commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, 1861, and served as such by re-election until 1867.

SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME m., January 11th, 1860, NANCY ANDREWS CONNELLY, dau. of HARRY² CONNELLY and ELIZA (ANDREWS) CONNELLY, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

HARRY CONNELLY* (vid. Sec. 23).

JOHN⁸ CHARLES* (vid. Sec. 24).

ELIZA ANDREWS,* b. November 21st, 1864; m., April 5th, 1888, Thomas¹ Reath (b. Jan. 18th, 1859), of Philadelphia, son of Benjamin B. Reath and Emma Wood Reath, of Philadelphia; their issue, Thomas² Reath, b. November 2nd, 1890; and Nancy Andrews Reath, b. October 27th, 1894.

SAMUEL¹² WILLIAM* (vid. Sec. 25).

ALEXANDER COXE* (vid. Sec. 26).

PIERCE FRANCIS* (vid. Sec. 27).

23. MAJOR HARRY CONNELLY GROOME (xi), of Airlie, Fauquier County, Virginia, son of SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME and NANCY ANDREWS (CONNELLY) GROOME, of Philadelphia; born November 7, 1860.

HARRY CONNELLY GROOME was born at the residence of his grandfather, HARRY² CONNELLY, No. 2037 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. He was graduated from the Protestant Episcopal Academy in 1876 and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1880, from which institution he was, however, unable to graduate owing to the financial embarrassments of his father. He entered the latter's office in 1878, where he remained until the autumn of 1883. In 1884 he purchased a farm of 700 acres in Wythe County, Virginia, called "Locust Hill," in partnership with his brother, JOHN⁸ CHARLES GROOME, and W. O. Moore of Wytheville, Virginia. He returned to Philadelphia in 1889. He served as resident secretary of the Philadelphia Country Club in 1891 and introduced the game of golf in Philadelphia. He was instrumental in introducing the game of polo in

*The persons whose names are thus indicated are the subjects of the pedigree which forms the framework of this volume.

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Philadelphia in 1890 and was for several seasons captain of the local team. In 1894 he accepted an appointment as an assistant cashier of Customs under John R. Reade, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia during President Cleveland's second administration.

His connection with the State militia of Pennsylvania, with which he was prominently identified, began in 1883, when he was elected a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. He served with this organization for eleven years, being appointed corporal 1889, sergeant 1890, first sergeant 1894, and elected second lieutenant 1894. As a member of this troop he was in riot service at Homestead, Pa., 1892. He resigned his commission December, 1894, and was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the Third Regiment Infantry N. G. P. by Colonel Robert Ralston, March, 1895. In 1896 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of major, by Brigadier-General John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade N. G. P. In 1897 he brought out a "Military Handbook," a compilation of some pretensions, prepared for the use of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which was recommended for the "guidance and instruction of the N. G. P. in all matters not otherwise prescribed by competent authority," in a circular published by the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania in August of that year. Major-General George R. Snowden, commanding the Division N. G. P., appointed him aide-de-camp, in 1898, and in this capacity he attended the mobilization of the Pennsylvania militia at Mount Gretna on the outbreak of the war with Spain. As general officers of the militia with their staffs were not offered commissions as such in the volunteer army, Major GROOME accepted a commission as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 1st, 1898. This regiment was ordered to Chickamauga and attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. May 28th Lieutenant GROOME was appointed Acting

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Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade to which his regiment was attached, but a few days later was relieved of duty at his own request, his regiment having been transferred to the Third Brigade, Provisional Division, Fifth Corps, formed to re-enforce General Shafter at Tampa, where it immediately proceeded. Owing to inadequate transportation, however, the Third Pennsylvania remained at Tampa and was subsequently assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. The regiment proceeded from Tampa to Ferdinandina, Fla., July 31st, thence to Huntsville, Ala., August 27th, and from there was ordered back to Philadelphia, arriving September 10th, and was mustered out of the United States service October 22nd, 1898. Major GROOME was placed on the retired list N. G. P. February 9th, 1899.

In 1899 he acquired an estate near Warrenton, Virginia, where he now lives. He organized the Fauquier Club at Warrenton, 1902, and served as its president until 1905. He was elected a vestryman of St. James's Church, Hamilton Parish, Va., April 8th, 1904, and again in 1905 and 1906. In 1905, in collaboration with his wife, MARY GROOME, he edited an anthology of verse, under the title of "Saddle and Song," published in Philadelphia in the same year. He has been a member of the following organizations and clubs: Germantown Hare and Hounds Club, Philadelphia Riding Club, Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club, Germantown and Merion Cricket Clubs, Delta Psi Fraternity, College Boat Club of the U. of P., Philadelphia Barge Club, Alumni Association of U. of P., Philadelphia Polo Club, Philadelphia Country Club, American Hunt and Pony Racing Association, Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Radnor Hunt, Warrenton Hunt, Chevy Chase Club (Washington, D. C.), Young Men's Democratic Association (of Phila.), Military Order of Foreign Wars, Army and Navy Club of New York City, St. Anthony, University, and Rittenhouse Clubs of Philadelphia, Metro-

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politan Club of Washington, D. C., and Fauquier Club of Warrenton, Virginia.

HARRY CONNELLY GROOME m. 1st, April 3rd, 1883, ELIZABETH DUNBAR PRICE (b. June 9, 1862; d. September 26, 1883), dau. of RICHARD PRICE and ANNA MARIA (DUNBAR) PRICE, of Philadelphia.

HARRY CONNELLY GROOME m. 2nd, October 18th, 1899, ANNE LOUISE WRIGHT (b. July 31st, 1865; d. April 27th, 1904), dau. of CHARLES BRISTOW WRIGHT and SUSAN (TOWNSEND) WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

SUSAN TOWNSEND, b. November 5th, 1900.

HARRY CONNELLY GROOME m. 3rd, July 7th, 1905, MARY HASKELL UPTON (b. December 5th, 1873), dau. of EDGAR WOOD UPTON and ELIZABETH GIRDLER (EVANS) UPTON, of Peabody, Mass.

24. CAPTAIN JOHN^s CHARLES GROOME (xi), of Philadelphia, son of SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME and NANCY ANDREWS (CONNELLY) GROOME, of Philadelphia; born March 20th, 1862, at Philadelphia.

JOHN^s CHARLES GROOME was graduated from the Protestant Episcopal Academy in 1877, and engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia until 1883, when he joined his brother HARRY CONNELLY GROOME in the purchase of a farm known as Locust Hill, in Wythe County, Virginia. He resided on this property from the time of his marriage till 1888, when he returned to Philadelphia, and was shortly afterwards made treasurer of the Almy Manufacturing Company. In 1897 he accepted a position with Hutchinson & Company, wine merchants. In 1902 he established himself as a wine merchant and importer under the name of Groome & Company.

He was elected an active member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry in 1882. He was appointed cor-

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poral in 1887 and sergeant in 1889. He was elected cornet in 1894 and first lieutenant six months later in the same year. In 1896 he succeeded General E. Burd Grubb as captain, to which office he was re-elected in 1901 and again in 1906. As a sergeant he was present with the troop during the riots at Homestead, Pa., in 1892. He commanded the troop in riot service at Hazleton, Pa., September 11th to 28th, 1897, and again in the same section of the State, October 8th to November 12th, 1902.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain, April 21st, 1898, the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, under the command of Captain GROOME, participated in the mobilization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and was mustered into the United States service May 7th. June 17th Captain GROOME formed a squadron composed of the three cavalry troops of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and as senior captain assumed command. July 7th this squadron was ordered to proceed from Mt. Gretna to Camp Alger at Dunn Loring, Virginia, where they were attached to the headquarters of the Second Army Corps. July 24th the squadron was ordered to Newport News, and on the 28th day of the same month the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, under command of Captain GROOME, was detached from the squadron and embarked for Puerto Rico. The troop landed at Ponce, Puerto Rico, August 6th, under orders to report to General Brooke at Guayamo. H Troop, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., being added to Captain GROOME's command, he proceeded to Arroyo and thence to Guayamo, where he arrived on August 13th, and was directed by General Brooke to cover the left flank of the line of battle then being formed for an attack on the Spanish earthworks immediately in front of the American forces. Meantime the Peace Protocol between the two governments had been signed and General Brooke received orders to suspend all military operations. September 3rd the troop embarked at Ponce for the United

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States, and arriving home were mustered out of the volunteer service November 21st.

Among the notable incidents in the history of the First Troop during the period of Captain GROOME's command were the erection, in 1901, of a new armory on Twenty-third Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets, and a luncheon given in this armory, to President Roosevelt, on Washington's Birthday, 1905, at which Captain GROOME presided.

The Department of Pennsylvania State Police having been created in 1905, Captain GROOME was given command with the title of Superintendent by Governor Pennypacker, July 1st, and directed to effect its organization. This force was to consist of mounted men who were to be divided into four troops and established in different localities of the State. The organization was completed in March, 1906, and the efficiency of the force was amply demonstrated during the strike riots which occurred in the summer of the same year.

Captain GROOME was elected secretary of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association in 1895, and succeeded Mr. A. J. Cassatt as its president in 1899. He has been the delegate from the Philadelphia Country Club to the Polo Association since the latter's organization in 1891, and has been a member of the executive committee of the National Polo Association since 1901. He has been at different times a member of the following organizations: Philadelphia Club, Racquet Club, Markham Club, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Radnor Hunt, Lima Hunt, Upland Hunt, Army and Navy Club of New York, and the Philadelphia Historical Society.

JOHN^{*} CHARLES GROOME m., April 15th, 1884, AGNES PRICE ROBERTS (b. October 31st, 1863), dau. of EDWARD ROBERTS and MARTHA PRICE (EVANS) ROBERTS, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

AGNES ROBERTS, b. February 9th, 1885.

MARTHA, b. March 10th, 1886.

JOHN⁹ CHARLES, b. January 4th, 1897.

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25. SAMUEL¹² WILLIAM GROOME (xi), of Philadelphia, son of SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME and NANCY ANDREWS (CONNELLY) GROOME, of Philadelphia; born September 19th, 1872.

SAMUEL¹² WILLIAM GROOME was educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia. After leaving school he spent several years in Chicago, and subsequently engaged in desultory newspaper work. In 1904 he established the Sportsman's Advertising Bureau and News Agency in Philadelphia.

SAMUEL¹² WILLIAM GROOME m., April 19th, 1894, MAUD McCCLURE (died Feb. 23rd, 1899). No issue.

26. ALEXANDER COXE GROOME (xi), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME and NANCY ANDREWS (CONNELLY) GROOME, of Philadelphia; born August 14th, 1875.

ALEXANDER COXE GROOME was born at Philadelphia and educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy 1888-93, and at the Drexel Institute 1893-95. During his school days he was prominent in athletics, being captain of the football team of his school and of its track team. With two others he founded the Upsilon Omega Fraternity, the first inter-scholastic Greek-letter society of Philadelphia, and served as its president for fifteen years. He was employed as an electrician by the Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, etc. In 1904 he entered the office of Merchant & Evans Co., of Philadelphia, tin-plate manufacturers, and in 1905 was placed in charge of their Baltimore agency. He has been a member of the following clubs: The Markham Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Barge Club, Green Spring Valley Hunt Club of Baltimore, Md., and the Upsilon Omega Fraternity.

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27. *PIERCE FRANCIS GROOME* (xi), of Paris, Texas, son of SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME and NANCY ANDREWS (CONNELLY) GROOME, of Philadelphia, Pa.; born November 6th, 1877.

PIERCE FRANCIS GROOME was born at Philadelphia and educated by a private tutor and at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, 1888-91. After completing his education he found commercial employment in Philadelphia for a few years, after which he went to Texas and lived there on a cattle ranch until 1897, when he entered the service of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., of Philadelphia, cotton merchants. He was first assigned to duty at cotton agencies in Texas and afterwards to their shipping department at Galveston. He was a survivor of the great Galveston flood of 1900, and rendered important public service in the repression of outlawry during the re-establishment of civil authority. He was reassigned to duty at the cotton agencies in Texas, first at Temple in 1903 and afterwards at Paris, being placed in charge of the agency in the latter place in 1906. He enlisted in Battery A, National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1896, serving four months. He became a member of the Order of Masons, September, 1904.

PIERCE FRANCIS GROOME m., December 4th, 1900, BESSIE CECIL LEWIS (b. Nov. 9th, 1877), dau. of JAMES WILLIAM LEWIS and MARY ELLEN (WINSTON) LEWIS, of Missouri, and had issue:

SAMUEL¹³, b. July 10th, 1903.

MARY NANCY, b. March 4th, 1906.

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GENEALOGY

28. THOMAS' HYNSON (iv), of Kent Island, Maryland; born about 1620. (Court Proceedings, Kent County, Maryland.)

THOMAS' HYNSON settled in the Isle of Kent in 1650, and appears as Clerk of Kent County in 1652. (Court Proceedings of Kent County, liber A, fol. 49-57.) In 1652 Lord Baltimore's government was overthrown, and Stone, the Proprietary Governor, was deposed by four commissioners representing the Commonwealth of England. These commissioners appointed, July 31st, 1652, nine local commissioners to administer the affairs of Kent Island, of whom THOMAS' HYNSON was one. The Parliament subsequently being dissolved, the government of the Province of Maryland passed into the hands of a commission, acting under the authority of the Lord Protector, which on March 1st, 1654, appointed Philip Conner Commander of the County of Kent; seven commissioners were named to assist the Commander of the Island, THOMAS' HYNSON being one, and being also one of the Quorum. THOMAS' HYNSON appears in 1655 as High Sheriff of Kent County (Court Proceedings, Kent County, liber A, fol. 100), and in 1659 he represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses.

THOMAS' HYNSON m. GRACE — (vid. chart in possession of Mrs. Thomas Hill), and had issue:

JOHN¹ (vid. Sec. 29).

CHARLES¹ (vid. Sec. 30).

THOMAS², churchwarden of St. Paul's Parish in 1714 and vestryman in 1722.

HENRY.

HYNSON

Copy of Commission recorded in Court Proceedings of Kent
County, liber A, fol. 66.

WHEREAS, the reducing, settling and governing of Virginia, and all the English plantations within the Bay of Chesapeake, was referred to certain Commissioners, by order from the Council of State for the Commonwealth of England; AND whereas, the Governor and Council for this Province of Maryland, in obedience and conformity to the said order and power, have authorized and deputed the persons, whose hands are hereunto subscribed, for settling the Isle of Kent, and the rather for that reason of some differences, and complaints by the inhabitants, there, against Capt. ROBERT VAUGHAN, the chief in place and command upon the said Island, the course of justice, and keeping courts for the better administration thereof, hath been of late discontinued:

THESE are, therefore, in the name of the KEEPERS OF THE LIBERTY OF ENGLAND, by authority of Parliament, to signify, and declare, that for the present, till further order out of England, Mr. PHILIP CONNER, Mr. THOS. RINGGOLD, Mr. THOS. BRADNOX, Mr. HENRY MORGAN, Mr. NIC. BROWNE, Mr. THOS. HYNSON, Mr. JOSEPH WICKES, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, and Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, be Commissioners for the said Island, and that they, or any four of them, whereof Mr. PHILIP CONNER, or Mr. THOS. RINGGOLD to be always one, shall have power to hear and determine all differences, and to call courts for that purpose as often as they shall see cause, to make choice of a Sheriff, and a Clerk for keeping Records, and Execution of Writs, and all other process, and to act in all things for the peace, safety, and welfare of the said Island, and the inhabitants thereof, as they or the former Commissioners did, or might do, by virtue of their commission from the Lord Baltimore, and the Governor & Council of this Province under him.

REQUIRING all the inhabitants of the said Island to take notice of this Order, and to conform themselves accordingly, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under our hands, at the Isle of Kent the 31st day of July, 1652.

RI: BENNETT,
EAD: LLOYD,
THOS: MARSH,
LEO: STRONG.

Copy of Commission recorded in Court Proceedings of Kent
County, liber A, fol. 97.

WHEREAS by exercise of the Chiefe MAGISTRACY, and Administration of the Government, over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Dominions thereunto belonging, doth now reside in his Highness the LORD PROTECTOR; assisted with a COUNCIL; In whose name all writs, process, Commissions, Graunts or orders are to runne; AND from whom all MAGIS-

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TRACY, and powers, in the three Kingdoms, or Nation aforesaid, and the DOMINIONS thereof, is to be derived;

AND this PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, by lawfull power from the supreme AUTHORITIE of the Commonwealth of England, formerly and since from the LORD PROTECTOR, and COUNSELL, now beeing COMMITTED, to the Honorable Richard Bennett, Esq., and Colonell Wm. Claiborne, is subscribed to the present GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND, and established therein, by a COMMITION GRAUNTED in the name of his HIGHNESS the LORD PROTECTOR, unto Capt. Wm. Fuller, Mr. Ritch. Preston, Mr. Wm. Durand, Mr. Edwd. Loyd, Capt. Jno. Smith, Mr. Leo. Strong, Mr. — Lawson, Mr. Jno. Hatch, Mr. Wm. Parker, Mr. Ritch. Wells, and Mr. Ritch. Ewen, for the ordering, directinge and Governinge, all the AFFAYRS OF MARYLAND:

THEREFORE the sayd Capt. Wm. Fuller, and the rest of the Commitioners, present at a Court houlden at PROVIDENCE, the 28th Day of february 1654, ACCORDINGE to order of this Court in Pursuance, of the Discharge of that trust, which is Committed to them, for the more easie and speedy ADMINISTRATION of Justice, Conservation of the peace, prevention of insurrections and disturbances which may arise, and for the suppressing of the same HAVE in the name of the LORD PROTECTOR, and doe by these presents nominate, and appoint Mr. Phillip Conner Chiefe Commander, of the County of Kent, within the PROVINCE of MARYLAND, GIVINGE and Grauntinge, in the name of his Highness, the LORD PROTECTOR of England, etc., unto the sayd Phillip Conier, Power and Authoritie, in the sayd COUNTIE, to COMMAUND all persons therein, in all things relatinge necessarily to the defence thereof, from the INSURRECTIONS of INDIANS, and attempts of any persons whatsoever, unlawfully made, against the peace and libertie of the people, as also to Commaund them, in that which concerns the due ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE and RIGHT, the Execution of Lawes, upon delinquents and the lawfull and necessary use of the MILITIA.

REQUIRINGE the people of the sayd Countie to bee subject to all his lawfull Commaunds, AND also wee doe by these presents Nominate and appoint Mr. Joseph Wickes, Mr. Tho. Ringgold, Mr. Thomas Hynson, Mr. Jno. Russell, Mr. Henry Morgan, Mr. Wm. Eliot, and Mr. Henry Carline, to bee Commitioners for the sayd County of Kent ASSISTANT to the sayd Mr. Philip Conier (who is hereby appointed PRESIDENT of the Commition) for the Conservation of the peace, Administration of Justice, and right EXECUTINGE of JUDGMENT to all persons indifferently, in all Causes, of which they shall bee allowed Capable to have Cognizance, and for the present as they have formerly done, untill further order bee published, AND that any foure of the sayd Commitioners whereof Mr. Philip Conier, or Mr. Joseph Wickes, or Mr. Tho. Ringgold, or Mr. Tho. Hinson, to bee all ways one, shall have power to Keepe Courts, at such times and in such places as to them shall seem Convenient and necessary, AND that all writs, proces, warrants, supenas, etc., which concerne the County Court, shall bee signed by the sayd Mr. Philip Conier, but in his

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absence by Mr. Joseph Wickes, and upon extraordinarie or sudden occasion, which endangers the Saftie of the County, preventinge or suppressing of any dangerous action, the nearest Commissioners shall have power to give out a warrant, directed to the Sheriffe or Constable and in case of Extremitie depute one to serve the same, AND lastly the sayd Mr. Philip Conier, and the sayd Commissioners are Required to Cause the Clerk of their Court to transcribe the Court prosedings and to deliver them to the Secretarie of the Province, every six Months, at the GENERALL PROVINCIALL COURT.

GIVEN at Providence under my hand this first day of March 1654.

WILL FULLER,

WILLIAM DURAND.

29. COLONEL JOHN¹ HYNSON (v), of Kent Island, Maryland, son of THOMAS¹ HYNSON and GRACE HYNSON, of Kent Island, Maryland: died 1705, and was buried at St. Paul's Church, May 10th, 1705.

JOHN¹ HYNSON, as a commissioner of Kent County under the government of the Calverts, sat as one of the judges over courts held for the said county on the following dates: September 28th, 1674. January 25th, 1675. December 7th, 1675, March 25th, 1676, April 6th, 1676, April 20th, 1676, June 27th, 1676, October 30th, 1677, October 28th, 1685, and June 22nd, 1686. By virtue of a new commission, he took the oath of commissioner and justice of the peace, November 4th, 1685. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1694-95-96-97. He was appointed a commissioner and justice of the peace by Sir Francis Nicholson, Royal Governor, June 16th, 1697. On November 18th, 1697, he was chosen a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, and on the records of that parish he is referred to as "Col." JOHN HYNSON. A JOHN HYNSON is described in the records of Shrewsbury Parish as Sheriff of Kent County in 1705.

JOHN¹ HYNSON m. ANNE —, and had issue:

JOHN² (a pew-holder of St. Paul's, April 18th, 1720).

NATHANIEL¹, d. 1721 O. S.; m., 1st, Hannah — (buried at St. Paul's Nov. 26th, 1713); their issue, Nathaniel², b. Jan. 12th, 1709, d. 1712; Mary; and Hannah; m. 2nd, August 6th, 1714, Mary Kelley; their issue, Nathaniel³ (m., Oct. 20th, 1735,

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Mary Smith)); Martha; and Rebecca. Nathaniel¹ Hynson represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses in 1716, 1719, 1720, and 1721.

SARAH.

ELIZABETH, m. — Rodgers.

JANE, m. Philip Holeager; their issue, Nathaniel Holeager.

MARY, m. — Glanville.

30. CHARLES¹ HYNSON (v), of Kent Island, Maryland, son of THOMAS¹ HYNSON and GRACE HYNSON, of Kent Island, Maryland.

CHARLES¹ HYNSON was appointed Clerk of the Kent County Court November 28th, 1693, and June 16th, 1697, he was appointed a commissioner and justice of the peace for Kent County by Sir Francis Nicholson, Royal Governor. He was elected a churchwarden of St. Paul's Parish, November 18th, 1697, and a vestryman, April 6th, 1708.

CHARLES¹ HYNSON m., March 25th, 1687, MARGARET HARRIS (who m., 2nd, James Murphy), dau. of WILLIAM HARRIS, and had issue:

THOMAS², d. 1738; m., October 19th, 1710, Wealthy Ann Tilden, dau. of Marmaduke Tilden and Rebecca Wilmer Tilden; their issue, Charles³, d. 1782 (m., November 30th, 1739, Phoebe Carvill); Martha; Waltham; and Mary (m. Thomas Jones).

CHARLES² (represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses 1739-1740).

WILLIAM (represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses 1757-1758, 1762-1763. He inherited a property called Poplar Hill on Langford Bay from his grandfather William Harris.—Kent County Wills, E. C. 1, fol. 154).

MARGARET, b. September 7th, 1697, m. SAMUEL¹ GROOME (vid. Sec. 8).

Also DORCAS, JUDITH, JANE, and ANNE.

Copy of Commission and Dedimus Potestatem recorded in the Proceedings of a Court held for Kent County, August 24th, 1697.

William the Third, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To Mr. William Frisby, Mr. John Hinson, Mr. Hans Hanson, Mr. Thos. Smyth, Mr. James Smith, Mr. John Whittington, Mr. Charles

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Hynson, Mr. Thomas Ringgold, Mr. Philip Hopkins, of Kent County, Gent.:

Know ye for the great trust and confidence We have in your Fidelity, circumspection, prudence and Wisdom, have constituted, ordained and appointed and by these presents Doe constitnte and Ordaine and appoint you the said William Frisby, John Hynson, Hans Hanson, Thomas Smyth, James Smith, Charles Hynson, Thomas Ringgold and Philip Hopkins, Commissioners, joynly and severally to keepe the Peace in Kent County and to keep and cause to be kept all Lawes and orders for the conservacion of the peace and for the quiet rule and Government of the people, in all and every Articles of the same and so Chastize and punish all persons offending against the forme of any of the Lawes and Orders of this our Province, or any of them in Kent County aforesaid, according to the Lawes and Orders, shall be fit to be done.

Wee have also constituted and appointed you and every four or more of you of which you the said William Frisby, John Hynson, Hans Hanson and Thomas Smyth or one of you are always to be one of the Commissioners to Enquire of the Oaths of good and Lawfull men of your County, aforesaid, of all manner of Felonies, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Soceries, Magick art, Trespasses, Forestallings, Ingrossings, and Extortions whatsoever, and of all and singular other misdeeds and offences, whatsoever, of which Justices of the Peace, in England, may or ought Lawfully to Enquire, by whomsoever or wheresoever done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall be done or perpetrated in the county aforesaid, against the Lawes and Orders of this Province, Provided you proceed not in any of the cases aforesaid to the life or Members, But that in every such case you send the Prisoners with their Indictments and the whole matter depending before you to the next Provincial Court to be holden for this our Province, whensoever and wheresoever to be holden, there to be Tryed. And further Wee doe hereby Authorize and Impower you to issue out Writts, Process, and Attachments, and to hold Plea of Oyer and Terminor, in all actions, real, personal and mixt, and after Judgment, Execution to award in all causes civil, according to the Lawes, orders and reasonable customes made and provided in this our Province of Maryland except in matters relating to Titles of Land. In which cause civil soe to be Tryed, Excepting as before Excepted, Wee do constitute and appoint You the several and respective persons aforesaid to be Judges as aforesaid: And therefore Wee doe Commend You, that you diligently Intend the keeping of the Lawes and Orders of all and singular othere premises, and at certain days appointed, according to Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, and at such place as You or any Four or more of you as aforesaid, shall in that behalfe appoint, you make Inquiry upon the premises and perform and fulfill the same in forme aforesaid, doing therein what to Justice appertaineth according to the Lawes, Orders and reasonable Customes of this our Province, and therefore Wee Command the Sheriff of our County by virtue of these presents, that at the place and on the dayes, aforesaid, that you or any

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such four or more of you as aforesaid, shall make knowne to him that he give his attendance on you, and, if need require, he cause to come before you, or any such four or more of you, such and so many good and Lawfull men of your County by whom the truth of the premises may the better be knowne and inquired. And chiefly you shall cause to be brought before you on the days and at the place aforesaid the writts, proofs, process, and Indictments to your Court and Jurisdiction belonging, that the same may be Inspected and by due Course determined.

Witness our Trusty and Well beloved Francis Nicholson, Esq. our Capt. General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province and Territory of Maryland this sixteenth day of June in the ninth year of the Reigne, Annoq. Dom. 1697.

(Seal)

FR. NICHOLSON.

William the Third, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, to Mr. John Hynson, and Mr. Hans Hanson and Thomas Smyth of Kent County, Gent. Greeting: Wee doe authorize you the said Hans Hanson and Thomas Smyth or either of you to Administer the Oathes appointed by Act of Parliament, instead of the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy, as alsoe the Oathes of Justice to the said John Hinson, And you the said John Hynson having taken the said Oathes, are to administer the same unto the said Hans Hanson and Thomas Smyth and the rest of the Justices and Commissioners of the said County, respectively as they are nominated in the within written Commission. And that you and every of you doe severally subscribe the text, and for soe Doeing this shall be your sufficient Authority hereof, fail not and when you have soe done you are to Certifie the same under your hands and seals, unto us in our High Court of Chancery, with all convenient speed.

Witness our Trusty and Well beloved Francis Nicholson Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province and Territory of Maryland this sixteenth day of June in the ninth yeare of our Reigne, Annoq. Dom. 1697.

(Seal)

FR. NICHOLSON.

DUNN*

DERIVATION OF FAMILY

31. Members of this family were among the early settlers of Kent Island, Maryland, ROBERT¹ DUNN (vid. Sec. 32) appearing as a land-owner in 1649 and being joined by his brother PASCO in 1652. PASCO DUNN left the island about 1666, having disposed of his land, and settled in Elizabeth City County, James River, Virginia, where he reached some prominence, as upon the solitary old record book of that county now extant, he appears in 1688 and 1689 as one of his Majesty's justices, his colleagues being such men as Thomas Wythe, Captain Anth. Armistead, etc.

GENEALOGY

32. **ROBERT¹ DUNN** (iv), of Kent Island and BroadnoX, Kent County, Maryland; born 1630; died May 12th, 1676.

ROBERT¹ DUNN settled on Kent Island, Maryland, about the year 1649, at which date his name appears on the records of Chestertown in a land transaction with one William Body. April 5th, 1652, ROBERT¹ DUNN and sixty-five other freeholders of the Isle of Kent subscribed allegiance to the Commonwealth of England. ROBERT¹ DUNN appears in 1663 as representing Kent County in the House of Burgesses. In 1668 he appears as Clerk of the County Court and April 16th, 1669, he was appointed commissioner of

* I am indebted to Edwards S. Dunn, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the information on which my notes in regard to the early members of his family are based.—H. C. G.

DUNN

Kent County and a member of the Quorum, which office he held until 1671. In 1669 he also appears as a Burgess for Kent County. In 1671 he was appointed keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for his county and in 1673, High Sheriff of the county, both of which offices he held until the time of his death. About 1670-75 he removed from Kent Island to the head of Langford Bay, on the mainland, where he settled upon a tract of five hundred acres of land, known as Broadnox.

ROBERT¹ DUNN m., 1652 or 1653, JOAN PORTER, daughter of WILLIAM PORTER and SUSANNAH PORTER and widow of JOHN HOOD, and had issue:

SUSANNAH, b. prior to 1656.

JANE, b. prior to 1656.

REBECCA, b. prior to 1656.

WILLIAM¹, d. 1656.

ALICE, d. 1678.

ROBERT² (vid. Sec. 33).

33. ROBERT² DUNN (v), of Broadnox, Kent County, Maryland; son of ROBERT¹ DUNN and JOAN (PORTER) DUNN; born about 1660; died 1729.

ROBERT² DUNN was one of the founders of St. Paul's Parish in 1693, and served as a vestryman for eight years between 1703 and 1715. He (or his son ROBERT) was a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses in 1722.

ROBERT² DUNN m. 1st, prior to March 24th, 1696, MARY — (d. 1709), and had issue:

ROBERT³ (vid. Sec. 34).

JAMES¹, baptized May 28th, 1699, d. prior to December 30th, 1710.

JANE, baptized March 1st, 1701.

WILLIAM², m. Martha Miller, daughter of Michael¹ Miller.

MARY.

ROBERT² DUNN m. 2nd, prior to December 30th, 1710, MARY, widow of JOHN PEARKE.

DUNN

34. ROBERT³ DUNN (vi), of Broadnox, Kent County, Maryland, son of ROBERT² DUNN and MARY DUNN; born about 1696-98; died 1745.

ROBERT³ DUNN resided on the estate originally acquired by his grandfather, but which during his father's lifetime and his own had been increased until it comprised about one thousand acres of land. He was a commissioner for Kent County, appearing as Judge of the County Court in 1736 to 1738, and is designated as one of the Quorum in 1737, 1740, and 1743. He (or his father) was elected a churchwarden of St. Paul's Parish in 1725 and a vestryman in 1728 and 1729.

ROBERT³ DUNN m. ANNE MILLER, daughter of MICHAEL² MILLER, and had issue:

REBECCA, m. Joseph Wickes.

JAMES², b. June 10th, 1728, d. 1781; m. 1st, 1750, Martha Anne Brown; m., 2nd, Elizabeth Hynson.

DARIUS, b. June 4th, 1731.

HEZEKIAH, b. May 16th, 1734.

MARTHA, d. May 21st, 1771; m. **CHARLES¹ GROOME** (vid. Sec. 9).

BLACK

DERIVATION OF FAMILY

35. This family was of Scotch-Irish descent and belonged to the Presbyterian Church. **JAMES¹ BLACK** (vi) with his wife and children emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1740, and settled in Kent County, Maryland.

GENEALOGY

36. **JAMES² BLACK** (vii), of Black's Cross Roads, Kent County, Maryland, son of **JAMES¹ BLACK**, of Londonderry, Ireland; born 1732, in Ireland; died November 30th, 1794, Newark, Delaware, and was buried at the Head of Christiana Church.

JAMES² BLACK's biography must be found in an obituary address by the Rev. John Creery:

"Mr. James Black was a warm friend to his country, and early took an active part in defence of her rights and privileges; his usefulness, open and candid deportment, procured the love and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

"He served his country with reputation for several years in places of public trust, and his fellow citizens have, on several occasions, fully manifested the confidence they reposed in him. In his extensive and various branches of business for many years, he was much esteemed for his probity and punctuality. By his industry he acquired a large fortune, and was able and ready to relieve the distressed; his sincere friendship and piety endeared him to many, especially those who were intimately acquainted

BLACK

with the doctrines of Christianity; a lover of the truth, and truly exemplary for sobriety, and a steady performance of the duties enjoined by our holy religion.

“In his death, the public hath lost a faithful servant; the religious society to which he belonged, a worthy and useful member; and his family, a careful and indulgent head.”

JAMES² BLACK m. 1st, May 11th, 1762, JENNETTE WALLACE (b. 1741, d. April 22nd, 1774), dau. of ANDREW WALLACE and ELEANOR WALLACE, and had issue:

ELIZABETH JENNETTE (vid. Sec. 40).

ANN, b. August 3rd, 1765, d. January, 1767.

JOHN¹, b. November 3rd, 1767, d. June 9th, 1775.

GEORGE², b. May 31st, 1770, d. November 20th, 1771.

MARY, b. April 17th, 1773, m. James Scott.

JAMES² BLACK m. 2nd, February 14th, 1775, MARGARET EVANS (b. 1744, d. September 13th, 1779), and had issue:

MARGARET, b. November 24th, 1775, d. September, 1776.

ANN, b. November 10th, 1777, d. July 20th, 1830, m. Captain William Hollingsworth.

JAMES² BLACK m. 3rd, November 22nd, 1780, MARY RICE (b. 1756, d. September 10th, 1833), dau. of Judge EVAN RICE, and had issue:

JANE, b. November 2nd, 1781, d. May 19th, 1786.

MARTHA, b. August 9th, 1783, d. September 27th, 1783.

JAMES⁴ RICE (vid. Sec. 41).

SARAH, b. September 24th, 1787, d. December 3rd, 1861.

CATHERINE MARIA, b. October 5th, 1789, d. January 9th, 1865, m. John Donaldson.

JANE, b. October 12th, 1791, d. December 17th, 1844.

MARGARET, b. October 17th, 1793, d. November, 1793.

37. WILLIAM BLACK (vii), son of JAMES¹ BLACK, of Londonderry, Ireland, is known to have married and to have had children. He, or his descendants, subsequently settled in the Carolinas.

BLACK

38. MARTHA BLACK (vii), dau. of JAMES¹ BLACK, of Londonderry, Ireland, married ANDREW¹ KERR, and had issue:

MARY KERR, m. — Sharpe, of Kentucky.

SAMUEL KERR, m. the dau. of James Corre, of Kent County, Md.

ELIZABETH KERR, m. Henry Pearce; their issue, Sarah Ann Pearce.

PATTY KERR, m. Benjamin Merritt; their issue, William K. Merritt; George A. Merritt; and Adeline K. Merritt.

JAMES KERR.

ANDREW² KERR, m. Hannah Gillespie; their issue, Mary (m. Francis G. Parke, of Cecil Co., Md.; issue, Andrew Kerr Parke); George G.; and James Black.

CHARLOTTE KERR, m. Joseph Hossinger.

39. GEORGE¹ BLACK (vii), of Fairfield, Kent County, Maryland, son of JAMES¹ BLACK, of Londonderry, Ireland; died January, 1797.

GEORGE¹ BLACK m., 1770, MARGARET WALLACE, dau. of ANDREW WALLACE and ELEANOR WALLACE, and had issue:

JAMES³, b. January 4th, 1772, d. October 27th, 1804; m., December 12th, 1798, Margaret Wilson, dau. of John Wilson and Mary Perkins Wilson; their issue, Susan Wilson (m. Col. Alexander Baird Hanson); and John³ Gustavus (m., June 4th, 1833, Alphonsa Cummins).

ANN, m. James Salisbury.

GEORGE³.

JOHN², m. Mary Perkins, dau. of Col. Isaac Perkins; their issue, Eliza; Jane; and Caroline Ann.

ELIZABETH, m. — Giles.

ANDREW.

THOMAS.

40. ELIZABETH JENNETTE BLACK (viii), dau. of JAMES² BLACK and JENNETTE (WALLACE) BLACK; born January 24th, 1763; died May 7th, 1817.

ELIZABETH JENNETTE BLACK m. 1st, January 23rd, 1787, her cousin Dr. GEORGE WALLACE (b. 1753, d. June 17th, 1796, Elkton, Maryland), and had issue:

JAMES¹ BLACK WALLACE, b. June 10th, 1788, d. September 3rd, 1825, Natchez.

BLACK

MARY WALLACE, b. September 17th, 1789, d. July 9th, 1867; m., September 24th, 1812, Gov. Thomas Ward Veazey; their issue, James Wallace Veazey, Joseph Wallace Veazey, Ellen Matilda Veazey, Elizabeth Black Veazey (m. Benjamin¹ B. Craycroft; issue, Benjamin² B. Craycroft and Thomas Veazey Craycroft), and Mary Emma Veazey (m. Dr. Samuel E. Mills).

JOSEPH¹ WALLACE, b. February 5th, 1791, d. Sept. 12th, 1872; m., June 17th, 1825, Elizabeth Ward; their issue, George F., d. November, 1884; James², d. in infancy; Joseph² Veazey, b. April 12th, 1830, d. November 16th, 1905 (m., April 25th, 1867, Cornelia C. Price; issue, Mary Elizabeth and Veazey Ward); Mary Caroline, d. 1877 (m. Edward Ward); John Charles Groome; and Laura Virginia, b. February 29th, 1836, d. May 19th, 1898.

ELIZABETH JENNETTE BLACK m., 2nd, DR. JOHN⁴ GROOME (vid. Sec. 12).

41. JUDGE JAMES⁴ RICE BLACK (viii), of New Castle, Delaware, son of JAMES² BLACK and MARY (RICE) BLACK; born May 14th, 1785; died September 3rd, 1839.

JAMES⁴ RICE BLACK m., February 15th, 1806, MARIA E. STOKES, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

MARY, b. December 27th, 1810, d. October 17th, 1874; m., July 24th, 1832, Dr. James Couper, of New Castle, Delaware.

ELIZABETH RIDDLE, b. February 15th, 1816, d. September 10th, 1902; m., December 6th, 1836, Col. John⁵ Charles Groome, of Elkton, Maryland (vid. Sec. 18).

SARAH, b. November 21st, 1819, d. December 6th, 1893; m., May 12th, 1841, Commander William¹ S. Young, U. S. N.; their issue, James Black Young, b. Jan. 29th, 1842, d. August 28th, 1892 (m., Nov. 2nd, 1865, Elizabeth T. Welsh); Betty Conrad Young, b. Aug. 20th, 1843, d. March 18th, 1865 (m., July 15th, 1863, Samuel Welsh); Robert Young, b. Feb. 4th, 1846, d. August 29th, 1878; William² S. Young, b. Dec. 17th, 1848, d. June 10th, 1906; Katharine Maria Donaldson Young, b. March 27th, 1856, d. July 20th, 1884 (m., Oct. 23rd, 1883, Frank A. Sartori); and Philip R. Fendall Young, b. September 8th, 1858 (m., December 4th, 1895, Alice Leigh Edmondson [widow of James⁵ Black Groome]).

ALLEN

GENEALOGY

42. The first member of this family of whom anything is known was a native of New England and married ELIZABETH SHEWARD, an Englishwoman and a Quaker preacher. She belonged to the Pine Street Meeting (Second and Pine Streets, Philadelphia) and continued to preach there after her marriage to ALLEN. She married, 2nd, Clement Humphreys. By her ALLEN had issue:

JOSHUA (vid. Sec. 43) } twins.
WILLIAM, b. 1775

CONSTANCE, m. William¹ Marr, of England; their issue, William² Allen Marr (d. without issue) and Elizabeth Constance Marr (m. Dr. James Broome; issue, William Allen Broome, Mary Broome, and Elizabeth Broome).

43. JOSHUA ALLEN (viii), of Philadelphia, son of — ALLEN, of Philadelphia, and ELIZABETH (SHEWARD) ALLEN, of England; born, 1775; died, 1838, in Elkton, Maryland.

JOSHUA ALLEN was an importer of silks in Philadelphia and later became a school-teacher at Elkton, Maryland.

JOSHUA ALLEN m., 1800, ANNA MOORE,* dau. of ABEL MOORE and ELIZABETH (ENGLE) MOORE, of Trenton, New

***BENJAMIN¹ MOORE** (iv), of Burlington, New Jersey, m., September 6th, 1603, SARAH STOKES (M. Minutes, Burlington Meeting); their issue, JOHN¹, BENJAMIN², THOMAS, and JOSEPH¹.

JOSEPH¹ MOORE (v), son of BENJAMIN¹ MOORE and SARAH (STOKES) MOORE, m. PATIENCE WOOLMAN; their issue, ELIZABETH, MARY, PATIENCE, URIAH, JOHN², JOSEPH², ABNER, JONAS, and CYRUS¹.

CYRUS¹ MOORE (vi), son of JOSEPH¹ MOORE and PATIENCE (WOOLMAN) MOORE, m. MARY AUSTIN; their issue, ABEL.

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Jersey (who obtained a divorce from him in 1820), and had issue:

GRENVILLE¹, b. 1802, d. 1806 (drowned).

MARIA, b. August 27th, 1804, d. January 8th, 1843; m., 1840, Judge Emanuel Reichert, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

ELIZABETH SHEWARD, b. June 15th, 1806, Baltimore, Maryland; d. February 11th, 1886, Philadelphia; m. **DR. SAMUEL⁷ WILLIAM GROOME** (vid. Sec. 19).

SARAH, b. April 27th, 1808, d. May 17th, 1875; m., June 6th, 1833, James Hogan; their issue, Cecelia Hogan, b. December 28th, 1835; Maria Allen Hogan, b. April 12th, 1840, d. October, 1905; and Charles Meigs Hogan, b. October 13th, 1842.

GRENVILLE² MOORE, b. October, 1810; d. April 7th, 1840, Natchez, Miss. (killed in a cyclone), cotton commission merchant and member of Natchez Guards.

CORNELIA ADELINE, b. August 27th, 1812, d. August 19th, 1895; m., October 8th, 1835, Henry¹ Perkins, of Salem, Massachusetts; their issue, Henry² Allen Perkins, b. July 31st, 1836 (m., April 30th, 1864, Mary F. Wood, of Bordentown, N. J.; divorced May 1st, 1886; no issue); Edward Lang Perkins, b. May 28th, 1843 (m., January 24th, 1882, Caroline A. Heberton [d. March 23rd, 1905]; issue, Cornelia Allen, b. July 17th, 1884, d. August 3rd, 1885); and Francis Moore Perkins, b. June 6th, 1851 (m., June 19th, 1889, Franc A. Walker [d. May 3rd, 1895]; no issue).

ABEL MOORE (vii), of Trenton, New Jersey, son of **CYRUS¹ MOORE** and **MARY (AUSTIN) MOORE**, m. **ELIZABETH ENGLE**; their issue, **GRENVILLE, CYRUS², AARON, PATIENCE** (b. 1768), **ANNA** (b. December 27th, 1780, at Trenton, New Jersey; d. November 12th, 1869, at Philadelphia; m. **JOSHUA ALLEN**), **ELIZABETH, JOHN³, and GEORGE**.

ANNA MOORE was one of the little girls chosen by the ladies of Trenton to scatter flowers before Washington on his passing the bridge at that place April, 1789, on his way to New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States. Her sister **PATIENCE** also took part in this reception.

CONNELLY

DERIVATION OF FAMILY

44. The parentage of the brothers JOHN¹ CONNELLY, HENRY¹ CONNELLY, and GEORGE¹ CONNELLY has not been ascertained. It is probable, however, that their ancestors emigrated from Ireland and settled in some locality other than Philadelphia, to which place this branch subsequently removed.

GENEALOGY

45. COLONEL JOHN¹ CONNELLY (viii), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born December 25th, 1752, died February 3rd, 1827, and was buried at Old Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.

JOHN¹ CONNELLY was commissioned ensign in a company of artillery raised by Benjamin George Eyre at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. This company was one of the three raised by the three brothers, Jehu, Manuel, and Benjamin George Eyre, and known as the "Associated Companies of Philadelphia." At the battle of Trenton the Associated Companies were formed into a regiment under command of Colonel Jehu Eyre. (Penna. Archives.) JOHN¹ CONNELLY was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company of this regiment, April 15th, 1780. He served with distinction during the war and retained his connection with this company until July 8th, 1795, when he was commissioned major of the Artillery Battalion of Pennsylvania. August 2nd, 1800, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and subsequently colonel of artillery, which commission he held until 1808.

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An active philanthropist, he rendered valuable service in the relief and aid of his fellow-citizens during the yellow-fever epidemic in 1793, for which he received the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in public meeting on March 22nd, 1794.

In 1794 he was appointed a prison inspector under the provisions of the Act of 1790 and served as such until 1799. The criminals of that day, by reason of the system in vogue, were made objects of infamy by being exposed constantly to public view, and they were sunk into greater depths by being allowed to indulge in drunkenness and vice within the prison walls if they had the money to purchase those indulgences. Colonel CONNELLY threw himself with all his energy and philanthropy into prison reform, and with great success. Dr. James Mease, writing in 1811 of Mr. CONNELLY, says of him, "To Mr. John Connelly and Mr. C. Lownes may be justly ascribed the merit of bringing to the test of the fullest and most successful experience the humane principles of the new penal code. Those gentlemen were appointed inspectors of the prison at an early period, and upon them devolved the arduous task of breaking down all difficulties arising from the long continuance of that most disgusting, that foul system of discipline which had long disgraced the management of the jails."

Colonel JOHN¹ CONNELLY was a Democrat in politics, and as such he was elected to the State Senate, October, 1809, from the City and County of Philadelphia and the County of Delaware, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Dorsey, and served during the session commencing December 5th, 1809, ending March 20th, 1810. During his service, Governor Simon Snyder having sent to the Legislature a message recommending the abolition of capital punishment, he made a motion in the Senate looking to that end, and supported it by a masterly and powerful argument. In the final vote on locating the capital at Harrisburg, he voted in the affirmative. Among other

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legislation he obtained was the extension of the charter of the "Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the United Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in the City of Philadelphia," granted June 24th, 1765, so as to include St. James's Church, then recently built. In 1811 he declined a renomination to the Senate, but in 1812 he was elected and served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth. In 1813 he was a member of the Philadelphia Committee of Public Defence in the war against Great Britain, and in 1814 a member of the War Committee of Correspondence.

In perfect accord with his humane character, he became, in November, 1818, a member of the Committee of Correspondence to aid in preventing the extension of slavery into new States. In 1824 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector in the interest of William H. Crawford. Governor Simon Snyder appointed and commissioned him auctioneer for Philadelphia, a position he held for many years.

As the first named of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he was designated to act as president of the new company, and empowered to act as such until December 9th, 1823, when an election was to be held, at which the officers of the company were to be chosen. "Mr. Connelly thus became the first president in Pennsylvania of a railroad company, and that company bearing the same name as the great Pennsylvania corporation of to-day, its projected line being intended to cover the same ground as that which is now partly occupied by the Philadelphia Division." (History of the Penna. R. R. Co., W. B. Wilson.)

Colonel JOHN¹ CONNELLY was one of the trustees named in the Charter of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, granted September 21st, 1796, and was annually re-elected until 1802, when he was elected elder, which position he held until the time of his death. (Records First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.)

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He was elected a member of the Hibernian Society in 1790. (History of the Penna. R. R. Co., W. B. Wilson.)

JOHN¹ CONNELLY m. 1st, at Burlington, N. J., March 30th, 1780, ANNE LITTLE (b. April 11th, 1748, d. October 29th, 1811), and had issue:

JAMES, b. January 15th, 1781, d. January 18th, 1782.

JOHN², b. March 22nd, 1782, d. March, 1784.

GEORGE², b. September 13th, 1783, d. September, 1793.

MARY, b. April 17th, 1785, d. April, 1798.

JOHN³ M., b. January 17th, 1787, d. March 29th, 1855.

ANN LOUISA (vid. Sec. 48).

THOMAS, b. August 10th, 1792, d. October 25th, 1822.

JOHN¹ CONNELLY m. 2nd, November 10th, 1815, ELLEN VANDOREN. No issue.

46. HENRY¹ CONNELLY (viii), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died February 3rd, 1822.

HENRY¹ CONNELLY was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, and was elected a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of that city in 1810 and was re-elected annually for several years. Some years before his death he removed to New Hope, Delaware, where he operated a cotton mill of which he was the proprietor.

HENRY¹ CONNELLY m., December 13th, 1800, ELIZABETH PIERCE, and had issue:

PIERCE¹ (vid. Sec. 49).

HARRY² (vid. Sec. 50).

ELEANOR, b. July 12th, 1808 (d. in infancy).

JOHN¹, b. December 27th, 1809, d. 1888; m., 1st, Angelica West; their issue, Elizabeth, Mary Cornelia, and Madeline; m., 2nd, Felicité Grandpré; their issue, Georgine, b. March 20th, 1862 (m., January 18th, 1886, Eugene A. Marcia).

GEORGE³, b. November 12th, 1813, d. 1865. George³ Connelly entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, was graduated from that institution in 1831, and subsequently received the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Zelosophic Literary Society and on graduating divided first honor with Dr. John W. Faires, George³ Connelly delivering the Latin salutatory address and John W. Faires delivering the Greek salutatory address. George³ Connelly resided in New Orleans,

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where he was a prominent cotton factor and an adherent of the Confederacy. He died unmarried.

MARGARET, b. May 24th, 1821, d. June 25th, 1821 }
ELEANOR, b. May 24th, 1821, d. May 24th, 1822 } twins.

47. GEORGE¹ CONNELLY (viii), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died, 1793, of yellow fever.

GEORGE¹ CONNELLY married (his wife dying, 1795, of yellow fever) and had issue:

MARY PENN, b. June 5th, 1792, died March 26th, 1884, unmarried.
After the death of her parents, Mary Penn Connelly was taken charge of by her grandmother and afterwards adopted by her uncle Colonel JOHN¹ CONNELLY. In 1813 she went to Bethlehem, where she passed the rest of her life. She was confirmed, and became a member of the Moravian Congregation, March 31st, 1822. She was well known and highly respected in Bethlehem. (Records of Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.)
(Supposed to have had another daughter or a son.)

48. ANN LOUISA CONNELLY (ix), daughter of JOHN¹ CONNELLY and ANNE (LITTLE) CONNELLY, of Philadelphia; born November 14th, 1788; died April 19th, 1832.

ANN LOUISA CONNELLY m., July 10th, 1806, MANUEL² EYRE (b. Feb. 1st, 1777, d. Feb. 9th, 1845), of Philadelphia, son of MANUEL¹ EYRE and MARY (WRIGHT) EYRE, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

JULIET PHILLIPS EYRE, b. April 29th, 1807, d. July, 1825.

MARY EYRE (vid. Sec. 51).

MANUEL³ EYRE, b. May 29th, 1810, d. July 16th, 1810.

JOHN CONNELLY EYRE, b. September 27th, 1811, d. October 3rd, 1849, unmarried.

ANN LOUISA EYRE, b. Sept. 24th, 1813, d. Jan. 21st, 1844, unmarried.

HARRIET EYRE (vid. Sec. 52).

ELLEN EYRE, b. Dec. 25th, 1817, d. July 7th, 1889; m., Jan. 2nd, 1838, Dr. Charles¹ Bell Gibson, of Philadelphia; their issue, Sarah Gibson, b. May 25th, 1839, d. Aug. 1st, 1839; Charlotte Gibson, b. May 20th, 1840, d. Nov. 18th, 1840; William Gibson, b. Aug. 23rd, 1841, d. Feb. 25th, 1877; Mary Elizabeth Gibson, b. March 5th, 1843 (m., Oct. 2nd, 1865, Dr. Edwin S. Gaillard; issue, Ellen Eyre Gaillard, Edwin White Gaillard, G. W. Smith Gaillard, Charles Bell Gibson Gaillard, William Eyre Gibson Gaillard, Marion Hollingsworth Sims Gaillard, and Frank

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- Paschal Gaillard); James Cheston Gibson, b. Aug. 8th, 1845, d. July 10th, 1847; Charles² Bell Gibson, b. Sept. 6th, 1847, d. August 7th, 1848; Beverly Tucker Gibson, b. Aug. 20th, 1849, d. 1876; Ann Louisa Gibson, b. August 31st, 1851; Charles³ Bell Gibson, b. June 19th, 1853, d. May 20th, 1876; Ellen Eyre Gibson, b. Jan. 26th, 1855, d. May 28th, 1855; and Manuel Eyre Gibson, b. November 3rd, 1857, d. Aug. 22nd, 1877.
- MANUEL⁴ EYRE, b. December 18th, 1819, d. August 29th, 1879; m., October 8th, 1840, Eliza Painter; their issue, Manuel⁵, b. Feb. 5th, 1842 (m., Jan. 15th, 1866, Letitia Dale; issue, Manuel⁶, Manuel⁷, Geluch, Ellen Dale, Mary, and Gerard Dale); Mary, b. Dec. 8th, 1843, d. Jan. 25th, 1870, unmarried; Ellen, b. Dec. 19th, 1845, d. Sept. 28th, 1887 (m., Feb., 1874, Charles Coye); and Frances Augustine, b. Aug. 2nd, 1848 (m., June 14th, 1871, Joseph Morgan; issue, John Eyre Morgan, Robert Churchman Morgan, Charles Coye Morgan, Ellen Eyre Morgan, Frances Augustine Morgan, and Webster Lowman Morgan).
- MAHLON DICKERSON EYRE, b. April 13th, 1821, d. August 28th, 1882; m., June 15th, 1859, Isabella Olivia Carrell Smyth; their issue, Virginia, b. Apr. 4th, 1860 (m., Aug. 15th, 1891, Lawrence O'Callaghan); Katherine, b. April 10th, 1861 (m., 1886, Edgar Vickers); Charles Connelly, b. March 14th, 1862 (m., 1890, Eva Blackburn); Isabella Olivia, b. March 16th, 1863 (m., July 1st, 1891, — Blackburn); and Arthur Hale, b. Jan. 10th, 1869.
- WILSON¹ EYRE, b. April 15th, 1823, d. September 4th, 1901; m., August 30th, 1856, Louisa Lincoln Lear; their issue, Lincoln¹, b. July 24th, 1857 (m., June 20th, 1888, Marianna Haywood Binney; issue, Lincoln² Lear and Virginia); Wilson², b. Oct. 30th, 1858; Manning Kennard, b. March 31st, 1861 (m., Aug. 14th, 1886, Clara Klink; issue, Wilson³ Lear); Richard Derby, b. Feb. 26th, 1869 (m., June 21st, 1893, Elizabeth Kriegar; issue, Elizabeth); and Louisa, b. Jan. 16th, 1872.
- VIRGINIA EYRE, b. June 1st, 1825; m., July 13th, 1854, Manning Kennard.
- RICHARD ALSOP EYRE, b. January 29th, 1828, d. March 15th, 1831.

49. REV. PIERCE¹ CONNELLY (ix), of Florence, Italy, son of HENRY¹ CONNELLY and ELIZABETH (PIERCE) CONNELLY, of Philadelphia; born August 9th, 1804, died 1885.

PIERCE¹ CONNELLY entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1818 and was graduated from that institution in 1821, subsequently receiving the degree of A.M. He afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar but

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deciding later to enter the ministry, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church and became the rector of a church at Natchez, La. This charge he resigned in 1835 and assumed ecclesiastical dress in the Church of Rome in 1843, in the Collegio dei Nobile at Rome, taking orders in 1845. He was chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers about 1848, and afterwards to Mr. Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond at Albury Park. He resumed orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, and founded the American Church in Florence, Italy, in 1867, of which church he was rector until the time of his death. He wrote the rules which were adopted as the constitution of the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, at St. Leonard's by the Sea, England, in 1848, and a pamphlet entitled "Cases of Conscience" while at Albury Park. In 1852 he wrote "Reasons for Abjuring Allegiance to the Church of Rome." His wife founded the order of the Holy Child Jesus and subsequently became mother general of this order. After her death, which occurred about 1880, she was presented for beatification, and it is expected that the various stages will be completed and the decree published in a little over fifty years from the date of her death.

PIERCE¹ CONNELLY m., about 1830, CORNELIA A. PEACOCK, and had issue:

MERCER, b. 1832, d. 1852.

ADELINÉ, b. 1836, d. 1900.

PIERCE² FRANCIS, b. 1841, at Opelousas, La., was educated at Marlborough College, England, where his talent for drawing became conspicuous. He studied painting at Brussels with Eckhart, and drew under Mücke at Dusseldorf. He was a medalist in the École des Beaux Arts, where he continued his studies under Ingres. Upon the advice of Hiram Powers, he became a sculptor and established a studio in Florence, Italy, and this city became his permanent place of residence. Some of his more important works are "Death and Honor," a bronze exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, "Ophelia," and "Thetis and the Infant Achilles." Unmarried.

MAGDALENE, d. in infancy.

HARRY⁴, d. in infancy. (Letters of Pierce² Francis Connelly.)

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50. HARRY² CONNELLY (ix), of Philadelphia, son of HENRY¹ CONNELLY and ELIZABETH (PIERCE) CONNELLY, of Philadelphia; born June 30th, 1806; died February 9th, 1863, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

HARRY² CONNELLY, after his education had been completed, removed from Philadelphia to Roseville, near Newark, Delaware, where he subsequently became the proprietor of extensive cotton mills. The operation of these mills necessitated visits to the Southern States during which he laid the foundation of friendships with many prominent Southern men; for the remainder of his life these associations produced in him a strong affiliation with the South. On his return to Philadelphia, about 1840, he engaged in business as an importer and dealer in wines, and his establishment at Seventh and Chestnut Streets eventually became famous as a rendezvous of the public men of the day. He numbered among his friends Henry Clay and many of the leading men of Kentucky. He was a close personal friend of James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," speaking of HARRY² CONNELLY and his place of business, says, "I have met in this dark back room, with its low cobwebbed ceiling, most of the public characters between 1845 and 1860." In company with Senator Bayard, Mr. Connelly was the guest of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Alabama, when Mr. Davis received the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon April 12th, 1861, by the Confederate battery at Fort Johnson. After the outbreak of the Civil War, although he continued to reside in Philadelphia, HARRY² CONNELLY was outspoken in his advocacy of the cause of the Southern States, and until the time of his death his name was prominent on a list of persons in Philadelphia who were suspected of communication with the Confederate Government, and at one time he was in constant expectation of arrest. He had determined to resist arrest, and stated publicly that he would not be taken alive. The circumstances of his death

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were never known. His body was found in the Delaware River at Philadelphia, and, although the finding of the coroner's jury was that death had been caused by accidental drowning, many of his friends believed that he had been killed by a political adversary.

HARRY² CONNELLY m., July 24th, 1828, ELIZA ANDREWS, dau. of ROBERT² ANDREWS, of Andrewsia, near Wilmington, Delaware, and ANNE (MASON) ANDREWS, of Bordeaux, France, and had issue:

MANUEL EYRE, b. 1820, d. July 26th, 1830.

ELIZABETH, b. 1833, d. April 12th, 1837.

NANCY ANDREWS, b. August 16th, 1838, at Roseville, Delaware; m. SAMUEL⁹ WILLIAM GROOME (vid. Sec. 22).

HARRY³ (vid. Sec. 53).

51. MARY EYRE (x), daughter of MANUEL² EYRE and ANN LOUISA (CONNELLY) EYRE, of Philadelphia; born November 6th, 1808; died July 17th, 1873.

MARY EYRE m., February 5th, 1829, Dr. ROBERT¹ EGLESFELD GRIFFITH (d. June 26th, 1850), of Philadelphia, and had issue:

ROBERT² EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, b. Dec. 23rd, 1829, d. February 28th, 1866, unmarried.

ANN LOUISA GRIFFITH, b. June 15th, 1833, d. Sept. 11th, 1882, unmarried.

MANUEL EYRE GRIFFITH, b. Jan. 18th, 1837; m., Sept. 15th, 1864, Mary Ellen Robinson; their issue, Mary Eyre, b. June 19th, 1865 (m., November 10th, 1898, Geo. Cuthbert Carter; issue, Robert Carter); Anne Louisa, b. April 30th, 1867; Robert³ Eglesfeld, b. November 25th, 1868 (m., April 17th, 1895, Elizabeth Wilmer Fuller; issue, Elizabeth Wilmer); and Ellen Robinson, b. January 21st, 1878 (m., June 6th, 1900, Roland Roberts Foulke).

52. HARRIET EYRE (x), daughter of MANUEL² EYRE and ANN LOUISA (CONNELLY) EYRE, of Philadelphia; born February 13th, 1816; died April 3rd, 1890.

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HARRIET EYRE m., March 12th, 1835, JOHN¹ ASHHURST (d. Feb. 18th, 1892), of Philadelphia, and had issue:

RICHARD¹ LEWIS ASHHURST, b. Feb. 5th, 1838; m., May 30th, 1861, Sarah Frazer; their issue, Harriet, b. June 15th, 1862; Richard² Lewis, b. Dec. 20th, 1865, d. March 31st, 1870; Frazer, b. July 30th, 1867; Mabel, b. Dec. 20th, 1869 (m., Nov. 12th, 1902, Frederick Jesup Stimson); and Roger, b. June 21st, 1876, d. 1904.

JOHN² ASHHURST, b. August 23rd, 1839; d. July 7th, 1900; m., Dec. 8th, 1864, Sarah Stokes Wayne; their issue, John³, b. Dec. 31st, 1865; William Wayne, b. May 22nd, 1867 (m. Ellen Eyre Gaillard); Mary Jane, b. Jan. 13th, 1869 (m., Oct. 15th, 1891, Edward Fayssoux Leiper); Anna Wayne, b. Oct. 13th, 1870 (m. Rev. Eliston Perot); Sarah Wayne, b. Nov. 29th, 1874; Astley Paston Cooper, b. 1876; and Emma Matilda, b. October 17th, 1882.

MANUEL EYRE ASHHURST, b. Oct. 30th, 1841, d. May 7th, 1845.

ELIZABETH ASHHURST, b. March 5th, 1845, d. March 18th, 1845.

53. HARRY³ CONNELLY (x), of Philadelphia, son of HARRY² CONNELLY and ELIZA (ANDREWS) CONNELLY, of Philadelphia; born February 7th, 1841, at Philadelphia.

HARRY³ CONNELLY was educated at private schools in Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania 1856. He was expelled from that institution in December, 1857. From 1858 to 1862 he was in the law office of Benjamin Harris Brewster. In 1862 he entered the banking house of P. F. Kelly and Co., and in 1864 he was admitted to membership in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He continued in active business as a stock broker until 1890, when loss of hearing compelled his retirement. He was president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange 1884 to 1885. He was a contributing member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia from 1860 until the date of the organization of a paid Fire Department by the city (about 1872). He was a member of the University Barge Club, the Philadelphia Club, the Pennsylvania Club, the Reform Club, the Zelosophic Society, the Zeta Psi Frater-

CONNELLY

nity, and the Southern Club of Philadelphia. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Clement's Parish, Philadelphia.

HARRY³ CONNELLY m. 1st, November 12th, 1868, ANNA A. WARD (died October 26th, 1870), dau. of Gen. AARON WARD and MARY (WATSON) WARD, of Westchester County, New York. No issue.

HARRY³ CONNELLY m. 2nd, April 11th, 1874, SARAH WALN VAUX, dau. of RICHARD VAUX and MARY (WALN) VAUX, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

GLADYS, b. August 29th, 1877.

AVERYL, b. February 12th, 1885.

ANDREWS

DERIVATION OF FAMILY

54. The ancestors of the ANDREWS family of the manorial estates of Alexton, in the County of Leicester, and of Pisbroke, in the County of Rutland, England, originally came from France during the Norman dynasty. Certain members of this family took an active part in the First Crusade in Palestine in 1097 under Duke Robert of Normandy, and in a later Crusade at the battle of Salado in Valencia the family was again represented in the following of Sir James Douglass, who had borne from Scotland the heart of King Robert in a silver casket. During the battle Douglass found himself and his immediate following separated from the main army and hard pressed by the Moors. Taking the casket from his breast he cast it before him into the thickest of the fight, and, crying, "Now, thou, pass thou onward as thou wert ever wont to do, and Douglass will follow thee or die," he and his little band pressed fiercely in, and, although Douglass himself was killed, the casket was regained and carried back to Scotland. The survivors of this feat of arms were afterwards accorded the right to bear on their crests a lion holding a heart in his paw.

"By the grant of arms to Anthony Andrews, recorded in the Heralds' College of Arms, London, Oct. 28th, 1583, the history and rank of the family is described heraldically, by the emblazonry and insignia on their arms. The charges on the shield, 'Azure, a cross ermine, between four fleurs de lis gold,' indicate the origin of the family in France and their having taken part in the early Crusade. The crest,

ANDREWS

'On a torse silver and azure a demi-lion, the tails forked gold, a crown argent, and holding in his dexter paw a heart gules,' represents an acknowledgment for distinguished military services during the Crusades. The Helmet and Mantling, 'Mantled gules double argent, helmet in profile argent five bars gold,' as shown in the emblazoned arms, in the College of Arms, London, indicates that the family was an eminent and distinguished one in England. These arms are supposed to have been borne by this family before the College of Arms was established in 1483. They were reissued and placed on record there, in accordance with the rules, orders, and regulations of Heraldry established during the reign of Queen Elizabeth." (Preface to *Genealogy of the Andrews Family and Alliances*, by Robert⁵ Andrews.)

GRANT OF ARMS

55. TO ALL AND SINGLER, as well Nobles and Gentiles as others to whom these presents shall come, be seene, heard, read, or understoode: I. Sr. GILBERT DETRICKE, Knight als Garter, principall King of Armes, send greeting in Or. lord God, everlasting: forasmvch as avnciently from the beginning, the valiant and vertvos acts of excellent personnes, have beene comended to the World and posterity, with svndry monvments and remembrances of their good desearts, amongst th. which the chieftest and most vsval hath beene the bearing of signes in shields, called armes, being demonstracons and tokens of prowes and valoir diversley distributed, according to the qualities and desearts of the personnes meritting the same to th. intent, that such, as by their vertves, doe add and shew-forth to the advancement of the common weale, the shine of their good life, and conversacon in dayley practize of things worthy and Comendable, may therefore receive due honor in their lives, and also derive and Continue the same successively to their posterity forever—Amongst the wch. nomber, ANTHONY ANDREWS of Pisbroke in the Covnty of Rvtland—Gentleman, not knowing what armes his ancestors have bore and not mynding to shew forth any other than he may lawfvly beare. IN CONSIDERACON WHEREOF, and for fvurther declaracon of the worthynes of the said ANTHONY ANDREWS and at his instant request, I, the said Garter, principall King of Armes, by power & avthority of my office, to me comitted by tres patente, vnder the great seale of England have assigned, geven, and GRANTED vnto the said ANTHONY ANDREWS, and to his posterity forever theese ARMES AND CREST, to be borne in manner and forme heerin declared and set forth. That is to say, Azvre, a crosse, Ermyne,

ANDREWS

betvixt fovre, Flover de lvcce govld, on a torce, silver and azvre, a demy lyon, the tayles efforcee govld: a crown argent hovlding in his dexter Paw a hart Gyves: Mantled Gyves, dobled argent: as more playnely appeareth, depicted in this Margent: all wch. said armes, wth. Helmet, Mantles, Torce and Creast, and every part and parcle therof—I the said Garter doe by thees presents, ordeyne and set forth vnto the said ANTHONY ANDREWS and to his posterity forever, and he and they, the same to have, hold, vse, beare, and shewforth at all tyme & tymes hereafter in Shield, Coat Armour, or otherwise, at his or their owne liberty and pleasvre, without th impediment lett. Interruption of any person or personnes:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: I the said Garter principall King of Armes, have signed theese Presents with my owne hand and have herevnto put the seale of my office with the seale of my armes, dated the xxviiith day of October 1583. In the xxvth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovveraigne lady ELIZABETH by the grace of God. Qveene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c:

✠ G. Detricke als Garter
principall Kinge of Armes.

This is a trve copie of the Originall
now remayning in ye custody
of Edward Andrews, Esq: grandchild
of ye above written Anthony Andrews.
Examined the 5th day of Febrvary 1638.

✠ Wm. le New, Clarencieux
Jere. Talbot, Wm. Dugdale
Blanch Lyon

I certify that the above is correctly copied from an entry in the first volume of Grants, page 228, preserved in the College of Arms, London.

G. A. Lindsay,
Portcullis.

London, Eng. 28th June, 1893.

GENEALOGY

56. ANTHONY¹ ANDREWS (i), of Alexton, in the County of Leicester, and Pisbroke, in the County of Rutland, England; born 1530.

ANTHONY¹ ANDREWS m. DOROTHEA LENTON, of Alinwele, in the County of Northampton, and had issue:

EDWARD¹ (vid. Sec. 57).

ANTHONY², m. the dau. of Anthony Colley, of Glaston, in the County of Rutland; their issue, Anthony³ (m. —; their issue, Margaret, d. unmarried).

FANNY.

ANDREWS

57. EDWARD¹ ANDREWS (ii), of Alexton, in the County of Leicester, son of ANTHONY¹ ANDREWS and DOROTHEA (LENTON) ANDREWS.

EDWARD¹ ANDREWS m., 1st, BRIGITTA PALMER, dau. of WILLIAM PALMER, of Carleton, in the County of Northampton, and had issue:

EDWARD² (vid. Sec. 58).

EDWARD¹ ANDREWS m., 2nd, JANE NEWSAM, of Chades-hunt, in the County of Warwick.

58. EDWARD² ANDREWS (iii), of Alexton, in the County of Leicester, and Pisbroke, in the County of Rutland, son of EDWARD¹ ANDREWS and BRIGITTA (PALMER) ANDREWS.

EDWARD² ANDREWS m., 1st, JUDITH SANDERS, dau. of EDWARD SANDERS, of the County of Warwick, and had issue:

BRIGITTA.
ANTHONY⁴.
JUDITH.
MARIA.
JOHANNA.

EDWARD² ANDREWS m., 2nd, MARIA HOLDER, dau. of CLEMENS HOLDER, of Southwell, in the County of Nottingham, and had issue:

THOMAS¹.
CLEMENS.
JOHN¹ (vid. Sec. 59).
EDWARD³.
FLORA.
CATHERINE.
ANNA.

59. JOHN¹ ANDREWS (iv), of Alexton, in the County of Leicester, and Pisbroke, in the County of Rutland, son of EDWARD² ANDREWS and MARIA (HOLDER) ANDREWS born at Alexton.

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JOHN¹ ANDREWS emigrated to America, under the patronage of Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore), about the year 1654, and settled in Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties, in the Province of Maryland.

JOHN¹ ANDREWS m. MARY —, and had issue:

JOHN² (vid. Sec. 60).

EDWARD¹.

ANTHONY⁵.

THOMAS².

NATHANIEL¹.

MARCUS¹, m. Rebecca —; their issue, Sarah, Daniel, Rebecca, Nathaniel², Marcus², and Isaac.

ELIZABETH.

MARIA.

60. JOHN² ANDREWS (v), of Dorchester County, Maryland, son of JOHN¹ ANDREWS and MARY ANDREWS; born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

JOHN² ANDREWS m. ALICE GREENING, and had issue:

MOSES¹ (vid. Sec. 61).

JOHN³.

JAMES¹.

WILLIAM¹.

JOSEPH¹.

THOMAS³.

MARY.

ELEANOR.

JOAN.

61. MOSES¹ ANDREWS (vi), of Cecil County, Maryland, son of JOHN² ANDREWS and ALICE (GREENING) ANDREWS; born 1720, in Dorchester County, Maryland.

MOSES¹ ANDREWS m. LETITIA COOKE, and had issue:

MOSES².

JOHN⁴ (vid. Sec. 62).

JAMES², b. 1760, in Cecil County, Maryland, d. 1823, in Newcastle County, Delaware; m. Elizabeth —; their issue, Martha (m. Samuel Black); Abigail (m. John A. Lowe); Eliza (m. John Van Auringe); Alexander; William²; Louisa; Rebecca; Sheminth; Willison; and Henry¹ (m. and had issue, five daughters and a son, Henry² P.).

ROBERT¹ (vid. Sec. 63).

POLYDORE.

ANDREWS

62. REV. JOHN¹ ANDREWS, D.D. (vii), of Cecil County, Maryland, son of MOSES¹ ANDREWS and LETITIA (COOKE) ANDREWS; born April 4th, 1746, in Cecil County, Maryland; died March 29th, 1813. He was buried in Christ Church Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JOHN¹ ANDREWS graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1765. Ordained priest of the Episcopal Church in England 1767. In charge of St. Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware, upon his return from England and remained there several years, leaving there to take charge of St. John's Church, York, and St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with missionary jurisdiction in Cumberland and York counties, Pennsylvania, from 1770 to 1775. He then accepted charge of St. John's Church, Queen Anne County, Maryland, and remained there until the commencement of the Revolutionary War, when, not considering himself absolved from the oath of allegiance to England at the time of his admission to Holy Orders (although a decided American in politics), he did not think himself at liberty to cancel that obligation and assume another to the United States. He therefore became disqualified for the public exercise of his profession, and removed again to York, Pennsylvania, where he established a classical academy, which he conducted with distinguished reputation and success. When the independence of the United States became firmly established and acknowledged, he resumed the exercise of his clerical functions by the acceptance of the parish of St. Thomas, Garrison Forest, Baltimore County, Maryland, of which he was the rector from April 13th, 1782, to April, 1785. His superior talents and acquirements in classical literature were so conspicuous that when the Protestant Episcopal Academy was instituted in Philadelphia in 1785, he was solicited by the unanimous vote of the trustees to accept the charge of the same. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Washington College, Maryland, in 1785. He was principal of the Episcopal

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Academy, Philadelphia, 1785 to 1789, and was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1813; also vice-provost of said University 1789 to 1810, and provost of the same 1810 to 1813. (Genealogy of the Andrews Family and Alliances, by Robert⁵ Andrews, 1893.)

JOHN⁴ ANDREWS m. ELIZABETH CALLENDER, dau. of ROBERT CALLENDER and FRANCES (SLOUGH) CALLENDER, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and had issue:

ROBERT² (vid. Sec. 64).

LETITIA.

MARY.

JOSEPH².

JOHN⁵ (vid. Sec. 65).

WILLIAM³ NEILL.

GEORGE.

ELIZABETH CALLENDER.

EDWARD⁶, b. August 2nd, 1790, d. October 23rd, 1825.

MARY BENDER.

Copy from the record of a meeting of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, Lewestown, Delaware, ye 3d day of August, 1767:

Present; Jacob Kollock, Daniel Meney, Church Wardens; John Clowes, Samuel Paynter, Ross Woolf, Jacob Kollock, Jr., Luke Shields, William Lewis, Daniel Mintz, John Rodney and John Russell, Vestrymen; which day the Rev. Mr. John Andrews produced to the said Church Wardens and Vestrymen, his credentials of being admitted into Priest's Orders, and his license to preach in Pennsylvania; also a letter dated ye 21st of February, 1767, from Daniel Burton, Secretary to the Venerable and Honorable Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, which was read before the said Church Wardens and Vestrymen, and accepted with gratitude, so far as it concerned the Church of St. Peter's, aforesaid. The Vestry then agreed to meet at the church aforesaid to consider the affairs of the said church on Wednesday next being the eighth day of this instant. They also ordered that the letter aforesaid from Dr. Burton be entered in their book, which is as followeth, viz:

GENTLEMEN:

I have recd. your letter of the 11th of November last and communicated it to the Society, who are very glad that you have made choice of so worthy a person as Mr. John Andrews to recommend for

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your minister. He is in pursuance of your request, appointed to be a missionary in your country. From the recommendations which he brought with him and the conversation I have had with him I make no doubt but that he will acquit himself in every part of his character with credit and usefulness, and therefore hope that you will testify your regard both to him and to the Society, by contributing in a genteel and liberal manner toward his decent support.

I am Gentlemen with much regard,

Your most obedt humble servant,

D. BURTON.

ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, Feby 21st, 1767.

To the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Lewes in Sussex County on Delaware, Pennsylvania.

The following obituary on the character of the late Dr. JOHN^d ANDREWS was published in the *Theological Magazine*, June 19th, 1813:

The loss which society has sustained by the death of the late Rev. Venerable and Learned Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Andrews, calls as justly and as loudly for public regret as it does for the tear of affection and the sigh of friendship. This excellent and exemplary man closed his period of probation on Monday, the 29th of March, 1813, in the 67th year of his age. The various requirements of science and the singular assemblage of virtues which constituted and adorned his character can only be justly estimated by those who enjoyed the high privilege of intimate and familiar intercourse with him. As a public character his usefulness was extensive and important. The distinguished institution in which he for many years exercised his talents, and over which he presided at the time of his death, owes much of its celebrity to his direction and discipline. His perfect knowledge of his native language rendered him one of the most accurate composers and elegant readers that combined knowledge, taste and judgment could form. Nor was he less skilled in the Greek and Latin languages. His minute and judicious observation of men and manners, the wide range which he commanded of classical lore and general information, aided by a remarkably accurate and retentive memory, rendered his colloquial powers unrivalled. As a theologian he was well versed in systematic divinity and ecclesiastical history and was an able and zealous defender of the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was richly endowed by nature with all those excellent qualifications which are necessary to give dignity to character and real value to human action. He was an impressive and eloquent preacher; a correct, critical and copious linguist, and an extensive and accomplished professor of *belles lettres* and literature. Such were a few of the unrivalled powers of intellect which excited the admiration and commanded the respect of all who knew him. Pious with-

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out austerity, devout without ostentation, his sentiments were formed and his conduct regulated by that "pure and undefiled religion" which, equally uninfluenced by the folly of enthusiasm or the credulity of superstition, rendered the constant tenor of his life exemplarily virtuous.

63. REV. ROBERT¹ ANDREWS (vii), of Williamsburg, Virginia, son of MOSES¹ ANDREWS and LETITIA (COOKE) ANDREWS, of Cecil County, Maryland; born in Cecil County, Maryland; died 1804, and was buried in the churchyard of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia.

ROBERT¹ ANDREWS entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1763 and graduated in 1766. The degree of M.A. was conferred on him by that institution in 1771. After acting as tutor for some years in the family of John Page, of Virginia, he went to England in 1772 and there took Holy Orders in the Church of England. On his return to Virginia he was made professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at William and Mary College, Williamsburg. He at one time acted as private secretary to Governor Nelson, and served as commissioner in 1781, with Dr. James Madison (afterwards President of the United States), to determine the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania.

ROBERT¹ ANDREWS m., 1st, ELIZABETH BALLARD, dau. of ROBERT BALLARD, of Princess Anne County, Maryland, and had issue:

ROBERT³, resided in New Orleans.

JOHN⁶, unmarried, resided in Richmond, Virginia.

CATHERINE, m. Joseph Wilkerson.

ANNE, m. William Randolph, son of Peyton Randolph and Lucy (Harrison) Randolph, of Wilton, Virginia; their issue, Elizabeth Randolph; Robert Randolph; and Catherine Randolph (m. George Taylor; issue, Lucy Taylor, m. Charles Carter Lee).

ELIZABETH.

ROBERT¹ ANDREWS m., 2nd, MARY BLAIR (b. 1758, d. January 19th, 1820), dau. of Judge JOHN BLAIR, of Virginia. No issue.

(Letter of Henry⁴ White Andrews.)

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64. ROBERT² ANDREWS (viii), of Andrewsia, near Wilmington, Delaware, son of Rev. JOHN¹ ANDREWS, D.D., and ELIZABETH (CALLENDER) ANDREWS; born May, 1774, at York, Pennsylvania; died Aug. 11th, 1842, at Philadelphia, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

ROBERT² ANDREWS graduated from Mr. Brown's Academy, Owingsburg, Maryland, and from the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. He became engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia and later, in 1798, in an extensive shipping business at Bordeaux, France. He remained in France until 1822, when he returned to the United States and subsequently resided in Philadelphia, and at Andrewsia, near Wilmington, Delaware.

ROBERT² ANDREWS m., 1st, ELIZABETH NEILL (died 1802, at Toulouse, France). No issue.

ROBERT² ANDREWS m. 2nd, December 27th, 1804, at Bordeaux, France, ANNE MASON (b. July, 1783, d. 1808), dau. of Gen. JOHN MASON, of Analostan Island, D. C., and Clermont, Fairfax County, Virginia, and REBECCA (FENTON) MASON,* and had issue:

ELIZA, b. 1806, Bordeaux, France; d. July 24th, 1872; m.

HARRY² CONNELLY (vid. Sec. 50).

NANCY (vid. Sec. 66).

* No mention of the marriage of General JOHN MASON to REBECCA FENTON, or of the existence of their daughter ANNE MASON, is made in the records of the MASON family, and in this respect they are incomplete. Although nothing is known of REBECCA FENTON further than the fact that she lived at the time of her marriage to MASON in Georgetown, Maryland, and that she bore him a daughter, her marriage to him is proved by the testimony of seven merchants of good standing of Bordeaux, France, two of whom were natives of Maryland, and all but two citizens of the United States. This testimony was elicited in the proceedings by ANNE MASON before the Civil Tribunal at Bordeaux, in lieu of the presentation by her of a certificate of birth registry, upon her marriage to ROBERT² ANDREWS. Under the French Civil Code it is required that persons about to contract marriage shall produce their certificates of registry of birth, but, as stated in the decree of the Civil Tribunal of Bordeaux, ROBERT² ANDREWS and ANNE MASON were per-

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ROBERT² ANDREWS m. 3rd, June 16th, 1813, MARY MARGARET WILSON (b. 1784, d. October 4th, 1854), dau. of HENRY WILSON and MARY (HOPKINS) WILSON, of Maryland, and had issue:

JOHN⁸ WILLIAMS (vid. Sec. 67).

HENRY³ WILSON (vid. Sec. 68).

MARY ANTOINETTE, b. 1819, d. 1870; m. Louis N. Massara; no issue.

EDWARD⁶ CALLENDER, b. 1822, d. 1864; m. Mary Jones, of Philadelphia; their issue, Edward⁷.

65. JOHN⁵ ANDREWS (viii), of Philadelphia, son of JOHN⁴ ANDREWS and ELIZABETH (CALLENDER) ANDREWS; born February 20th, 1783, at Garrison Forest, Maryland; died 1860, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

JOHN⁵ ANDREWS was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. He went to Bordeaux, France, 1801, and was associated with the commercial house of his brother ROBERT. He returned to Philadelphia in 1810, and was engaged in mercantile business; he was for many years cashier of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, remaining

mitted, upon its being made known to the Tribunal that no registers of birth were kept in the United States, to substitute therefor, and with the same force and effect, the testimony of witnesses. These witnesses testified "that it was within their complete knowledge that ANNE MASON was the daughter of JOHN MASON and REBECCA FENTON, her *legitimate father and mother*."

MASON placed his daughter in the care of Mesdames Dureau and Labory in Bordeaux, the child's mother probably surviving her daughter's birth only a short time. ANNE MASON grew up and was educated in France and there met and married ROBERT² ANDREWS. Letters of MASON to ANDREWS and to his daughter (in the possession of ROBERT⁵ ANDREWS, of New York), at the time of their marriage, evince the greatest affection for the latter and much solicitude for her future well-being, and express the writer's intention to recall his daughter to his home (then presided over by his second wife) upon the completion of her education. In the letter to ANDREWS, MASON announces his determination to make the same provision for ANNE as for his other daughters. For the history of the MASON Family in other respects, vid. "The Life and Letters of George Mason," Kate Mason Rowland.

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with it until it was closed; afterwards he held a position in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and subsequently in the United States Custom-House, of Philadelphia.

JOHN⁵ ANDREWS m. MARGARET ABERCROMBIE, dau. of Rev. Dr. JAMES ABERCROMBIE and ANN (BAYNTON) ABERCROMBIE, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

JOHN⁷ CALLENDER.

ROBERT¹.

ELIZABETH CALLENDER (vid. Sec. 69).

JAMES³.

ANN BAYNTON (vid. Sec. 70).

66. NANCY ANDREWS (ix), dau. of ROBERT² ANDREWS and ANNE (MASON) ANDREWS; born February 3rd, 1808; died October 26th, 1866; married, February 27th, 1832, JABEZ¹ MAUD FISHER, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

ROBERT ANDREWS FISHER, b. December 21st, 1832, d. October 6th, 1893; m., January 16th, 1865, Anna Brown Pigman; their issue, Lizette Andrews, b. December 21st, 1868; and Mabel Burbridge, b. October 13th, 1870, d. November 26th, 1874.

MIERS FISHER, b. April 27th, 1834.

MORTON COATES FISHER, b. June 24th, 1835, d. December 29th, 1889; m., February 23rd, 1876, Catharine Parkin.

SARAH REDWOOD FISHER, b. December 19th, 1836, d. September 19th, 1837.

ELIZA ANDREWS FISHER, b. April 16th, 1838, d. March 24th, 1867; m., February 22nd, 1866, Edward D. Boyd.

REDWOOD FISHER, b. November 19th, 1839, d. May 12th, 1870, m., May 6th, 1865, Rachel Louise Perrenoud; their issue, Louise Andrews, b. July 27th, 1866; Charles Gustave, b. August 3rd, 1868; and Ella Lavinia, b. September 3rd, 1870.

JABEZ² MAUD FISHER, b. January 9th, 1842, d. February 12th, 1879.

BENJAMIN WARNER FISHER, b. April 20th, 1843, d. July 13th, 1849.

NANCY ANDREWS FISHER, b. February 3rd, 1845, d. June 4th, 1883.

WILLIAM REDWOOD FISHER, b. November 14th, 1847; m., September 13th, 1882, Jennie Edna White; their issue, John White, b. June 18th, 1883; Redwood Warner, b. August 25th, 1889; and Elizabeth Sarah, b. July 28th, 1891.

HOLMES FISHER, b. February 10th, 1851; d. January 15th, 1853.

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67. COLONEL JOHN⁸ WILLIAMS ANDREWS (ix), of Philadelphia, son of ROBERT² ANDREWS and MARY MARGARET (WILSON) ANDREWS; born June 4th, 1814, at Bordeaux, France; died August, 1881, and was buried in Old Swedes' Church Cemetery, Wilmington, Delaware.

JOHN⁸ WILLIAMS ANDREWS was educated at the Military School at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania, and at Dr. Coggs-well's Academy at Northampton, Massachusetts. He also attended a full course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, but never practised his profession. He settled on his farm called Andrewsia, near Wilmington, Delaware, and subsequently at Stockford, New Castle County, Delaware. He took an active part in military affairs in the State of Delaware, and organized the First Troop, Delaware Light Dragoons, a well-known military company. He served as captain of this troop from 1847 to 1855. He was colonel of the First Regiment, Delaware Infantry Volunteers, during the Civil War, 1861 to 1863. He was for many years a vestryman of Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

JOHN⁸ WILLIAMS ANDREWS m. MARY NEWMAN (b. August, 1814; d. February 2nd, 1897), dau. of JOHN BEAUCLERC NEWMAN and ANN HARRISON (CLEMENT) NEWMAN, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

ROBERT⁵ (vid. Sec. 71).

MARY NEWMAN (vid. Sec. 72).

JOHN⁹ NEWMAN, b. September 13th, 1838, d. December 27th, 1903; m., February 23rd, 1865, Lucy McEntee; their issue, James⁴ Newman, b. April 29th, 1866; and John¹⁰ Sedgwick, b. May 25th, 1873. General John⁹ Newman Andrews was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, 1860, served with distinction through the Civil War, and was afterwards on frontier duty for many years. He was appointed captain, 8th Infantry, 1864; major, 21st Infantry, 1886; lieutenant-colonel, 25th Infantry, 1891, and colonel, 12th Infantry, 1896. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and in 1899 was placed on the retired list, U. S. A., at his own request.

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ELLA, b. July 13th, 1846, d. April 28th, 1900; m., January 3rd, 1866, General James H. Wilson; their issue, Mary Wilson, b. October 30th, 1866 (m., April 14th, 1891, Henry¹ B. Thompson; issue, Mary Thompson, Catherine Thompson, Henry² B. Thompson, Elinor Thompson, and James H. Wilson Thompson); Katherine Wilson, b. November 5th, 1870; and Eleanor Wilson, b. October 19th, 1880.

68. HENRY³ WILSON ANDREWS (ix), of Philadelphia, son of ROBERT² ANDREWS and MARY MARGARET (WILSON) ANDREWS; born January 8th, 1816, at Bordeaux, France; died August 7th, 1890, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

HENRY³ WILSON ANDREWS was educated at the Military School at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania, and at Dr. Cogswell's Round Hill Academy, Northampton, Massachusetts. He afterwards entered the Sophomore Class of 1836 at the University of Pennsylvania, but did not graduate. After an absence abroad of several years, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in commercial business with Henry Wilson in the West India trade. Subsequently he was engaged in general merchandise brokerage business and was an attaché of the United States Custom-House.

HENRY³ WILSON ANDREWS m. 1st, November 19th, 1845, MATILDA N. WHITE (b. November 18th, 1822; d. October 23rd, 1858), dau. of HENRY WHITE and JANE P. WHITE, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

HENRY⁴ WHITE, b. December 18th, 1855; m., December 25th, 1891, Frances Marie Wilson (b. Nov. 24th, 1868); their issue, Robert⁶ Callender, b. September 25th, 1892; Henry⁵ White, b. October 11th, 1897; and Evelyn, b. February 9th, 1901.

HENRY³ WILSON ANDREWS m., 2nd, MARY A. LOVETTE, and had issue:

ERNEST HERBERT, b. August 28th, 1863, d. March 17th, 1888.
VIOLET WILSON, b. March 12th, 1868, m. Llewellyn Jones.

69. ELIZABETH CALLENDER ANDREWS (ix), dau. of JOHN⁵ ANDREWS and MARGARET (ABERCROMBIE) AN-

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DREWS; born December 10th, 1816; died December 16th, 1845; married, July 3rd, 1833, NATHANIEL SAYRE HARRIS (b. September 29th, 1805), of Philadelphia, and had issue:

JOHN¹ ANDREWS HARRIS, D.D., S.T.D., b. July 15th, 1834; m. 1st, November 6th, 1856, Almy Sophia Hale (d. Feb. 27th, 1859); their issue, Alan Hale, b. Feb. 19th, 1859 (m., April 28th, 1886, Helen Marie Day); m. 2nd, April 2nd, 1861, Anna Cole Wright; their issue, John² Andrews, b. Feb. 24th, 1862 (m., Dec. 30th, 1896, Georgiana French); and Elizabeth Andrews, b. Jan. 24th, 1864.

META ANDREWS HARRIS, b. Feb. 9th, 1838, d. April 5th, 1839.

ELIZABETH CALLENDER HARRIS, b. Dec. 11th, 1839; m., Sept. 28th, 1865, Francis¹ Bowes Stevens; their issue, Alexander Stevens, b. August 31st, 1866; Francis² Bowes Stevens, b. July 1st, 1868, d. September 4th, 1905 (m. Adele Horwitz); Elizabeth Callender Stevens, b. November 25th, 1869 (m. Richard Stevens); Meta Andrews Stevens, b. August 12th, 1872, d. August 4th, 1873; and Theodosius Fowler Stevens, b. December 7th, 1879.

EDWIN STEVENS HARRIS, b. August 1st, 1842, d. May 11th, 1864.

JULIA STOCKTON HARRIS, b. June 13th, 1844, d. May 15th, 1845.

HENRY¹ LEAVENWORTH HARRIS, b. December 4th, 1845; m., Aug. 19th, 1872, Emily Kent Poag; their issue, Dora Andrews, b. Aug. 29th, 1873 (m., Nov. 21st, 1905, Douglas Farley Cox); Henry² Leavenworth, b. August 20th, 1875; and Emily Sayre, b. November 30th, 1885.

(NATHANIEL SAYRE HARRIS m. 2nd, November 2nd, 1847, Juliana Stevens, and had issue: Theodosius Fowler, born August 31st, 1848, died March 2nd, 1850, and Julian Sayre, born January 1st, 1851, died January 27th, 1875.)

70. ANN BAYNTON ANDREWS (ix), dau. of JOHN⁵ ANDREWS and MARGARET (ABERCROMBIE) ANDREWS; born June 1st, 1811; died April 28th, 1882; married, May, 1836, EDWARD¹ T. SHAW, and had issue:

JOHN ANDREWS SHAW, b. 1837, d. 1839.

ANN BAYNTON SHAW, b. 1840; m., 1865, Samuel¹ Betton; their issue, Edward Betton, b. May 25th, 1867, d. November 15th, 1875; and Samuel² Betton, b. October 2nd, 1879, d. October 5th, 1892.

META ANDREWS SHAW, b. 1841; m., 1863, Walter McMichael (d. 1899); their issue, Mary McMichael, b. February 10th, 1865 (m., November 28th, 1888, Benjamin¹ Chew Tilghman; issue, Benjamin² Chew Tilghman, b. 1890).

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CHARLOTTE ABERCROMBIE SHAW, b. September 10th, 1842; m., November 8th, 1871, Howell Williams Robert; their issue, Mary T. Robert, b. August 15th, 1872, d. January 6th, 1892; Romeyne Robert, b. October 16th, 1877 (m., April 10th, 1902, Ruggero Bourbon del Monte, Marchese di Sorbello; issue, Giovanni Antonio Cristoforo Raniere Bourbon del Monte, b. February 9th, 1903, and Uguccione Georgio Carlo Roberto Bourbon del Monte, b. February 22nd, 1906); Nanci Baynton Robert, b. December, 1880, d. January 4th, 1892; and Jocelyne Abercrombie Robert, b. July 6th, 1882, d. October 28th, 1882.

EDWARD² HENRY SHAW, b. 1845, d. 1886; m., 1869, Helen McMichael (b. February 24th, 1848, d. April 30th, 1906); their issue, Edward³ Henry, b. January 8th, 1870 (m. Frances Newman; issue, George Newman, Edward⁴ Henry, and Oscar Moore); Graham, b. January 24th, 1874 (m., July 11th, 1906, Sarah Isabella Field); and Marion Godey, b. April 14th, 1879 (m., September 29th, 1901, Major Arthur Whyte-Mellville Wilson, British Army).

BERTHA SHAW, b. 1848, d. 1848.

IDA SHAW, b. 1850, d. 1851.

71. ROBERT⁵ ANDREWS (x), of New York, son of JOHN⁸ WILLIAMS ANDREWS and MARY (NEWMAN) ANDREWS, of Philadelphia; born August 2nd, 1834, at Andrewsia, near Wilmington, Delaware.

ROBERT⁵ ANDREWS was educated at the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Conn., Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. As a civil engineer he was engaged in a number of important public works. He was major of 2nd Delaware U. S. Volunteers, 1861-1863. He was principal engineer, Saratoga and Hudson River Railway, 1863-1865; chief engineer, Wabash Railway, 1865-1885; chief engineer, Virginia Midland Railway, 1885-1888; vice-president, New York Car Heating and Pintsch Gas Lighting Companies, 1889, and president, 1901.

ROBERT⁵ ANDREWS m., June 10th, 1858, HARRIET BUCHANAN ADAMS (b. April 5th, 1838), dau. of THOMAS JENIFER ADAMS and ISABELLA BOGIE ADAMS, of Wilmington, Delaware, and had issue:

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JENNIE, b. July 16th, 1859; m., June 10th, 1885, Charles¹ Breck Adams; their issue, Charles² Breck Adams, b. August 1st, 1887; and Helen M. Adams, b. April 27th, 1890.

ELLA, b. January 20th, 1873.

72. MARY NEWMAN ANDREWS (x), dau. of JOHN⁸ WILLIAMS ANDREWS and MARY (NEWMAN) ANDREWS, of Andrewsia, near Wilmington, Delaware; born February 1st, 1836; married, July 14th, 1857, THEODORE¹ ROGERS, of Dunleith, near Wilmington, Delaware, and had issue:

ANNIE ROGERS, b. May 4th, 1858; m., 1st, June 20th, 1876, George¹ Zinn; their issue, Mary R. Zinn, b. November 30th, 1877, d. January 19th, 1903; and George² Zinn, b. May 15th, 1883; m., 2nd, June 1st, 1892, William¹ du Pont; their issue, Marion du Pont, b. May 3rd, 1894; and William² du Pont, b. February 11th, 1896.

THEODORE² BEAUCLERC ROGERS, b. August, 1860, d. December, 1906; m. Lula Godwin; their issue, Theodore³ Beauclerc, b. 1887.

HELEN ROGERS, b. December, 1863; m. Thomas¹ B. Bradford; their issue, Thomas² Bradford, b. February 1890, d. May 22nd, 1899

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF KENT ISLAND, AND OF THE PALATINATE OF MARYLAND.

KING JAMES I, in 1606, issued a charter under which Virginia, England's first permanent colony in America, was established. This document defines Virginia as extending from the 34th to the 45th degree of latitude and one hundred miles inland from the sea-coast. A second charter, issued in 1609, describes this territory as extending from sea to sea. The privilege of colonization was granted to two joint-stock companies known as the First and Second Colonies. The territory allotted to the First Colony, under the title of "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers of the City of London for the Colony of Virginia," extended between the 34th and 41st degrees of latitude. Under this charter the first party of colonists sent out by the London Company landed, May 13th, 1607, on a peninsula on the north bank of the Powhatan River, named by them the James River, at a point afterwards known as Jamestown. The affairs of the young colony were administered by the Company until 1624, when its charter was annulled and Virginia became a royal government, its governors being appointed by the Crown. From this time the province was known as the Kingdom of Virginia,—*en dat Virginia quintum*.

Among the settlers in Virginia under the charter of the London Company was an Englishman of a good Westmoreland family named William Claiborne, who arrived in Virginia in 1621 and soon took rank among the leading men of that colony. In 1627 we find him actively engaged in trade with the Indians and, in this connection, authorized by the Governor of Virginia to ascertain by exploration the source and extent of the Chesapeake Bay, a waterway included in the boundaries of that colony, but hitherto unexplored. Claiborne soon after the above date became secretary of the colony, and as such was sent to England in 1631 on a mission, the object of which will subsequently appear. While in England he succeeded in obtaining, as a personal concession, a license to trade in any and all parts of North America "not already pre-empted by monopolies." Returning to Virginia, Claiborne, under his own interpretation of this concession, lost no time in establishing a settlement of Virginia colonists on an island in Chesapeake Bay a few miles south of the Patapsco River. This was Kent Island, and here it was that the first settlement in the territory afterwards to be known as Maryland was made, in the year 1631.

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Although Claiborne's *coup de main* had given to the Virginians the first foothold in Maryland, that province was to be colonized through other agencies. For these the Calvert family of Yorkshire, England, were responsible, and with the destinies of that family the history of Maryland is closely interwoven for nearly a century and a half. George Calvert, the first member of this family with whom we are concerned, was born about 1580, and entered public life in England as an under-secretary in the State Department. He was a strong advocate of the Spanish marriage, and enjoyed the favor of King James, by whom he was knighted in 1617. In 1619 he was appointed secretary of state, and in 1625 was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Baltimore. Calvert was a member of the Roman Church and had long cherished the plan of establishing a colony in America where religious toleration should prevail. In pursuance of this plan he obtained, in March, 1623, a grant of the great southeastern promontory of Newfoundland. This territory received the name of Avalon, the form of government adopted being that of a palatinate and as such was modelled after the Bishopric of Durham, the last of the three great palatinates of Chester, Durham, and Kent, established by William the Conqueror for the better defence of the marches of his kingdom. The powers granted to Calvert as Lord Proprietor under this charter are supposed to have been the greatest ever bestowed by the Crown upon a subject.

George Calvert, after a winter spent at Newfoundland, abandoned that colony and received from Charles I, June, 1632, a grant of the territory lying north of the Potomac River, extending thence to the 40th degree of latitude and comprised between the sea-coast and about the 80th degree of longitude. The charter was drawn up by Calvert with his own hand and was in the main a copy of the Avalon charter. He died, however, before it had received the royal signature, but in June, 1632, the same charter was issued to his son, Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore. This territory received the name of Maryland, after Charles's Catholic queen, Henriette Marie, known in England as Queen Mary.

The first expedition to Maryland under the Baltimore charter sailed from England, Nov. 22, 1633, in a ship called the "Ark," of 300 tons burden, with an attendant pinnace called the "Dove," of 50 tons burden. It consisted of twenty-two "gentlemen adventurers" and three hundred laborers under the command of Leonard Calvert, brother to Cecilius, whom the latter had appointed governor of his new province. This expedition, after touching at Barbadoes and Point Comfort, sailed up the Potomac and landed, March 25, 1634, on St. Clement's Island, now known as Blackiston's Island. Two days later the settlers bought from the Algonquin Indians a village situated on a bluff overlooking the St. Mary's River, which became known as St. Mary's. Land in the vicinity of this settlement had so long been cleared and cultivated by the natives that the Maryland planters were soon able to produce ample crops, and, owing to the exhaustive warfare which the neighboring Indians were waging with each other, the settlers were exempted from the hardships to which the

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hostility of the natives had subjected the colonists of Virginia. The colony of Maryland prospered, and thriving plantations soon spread from St. Mary's about the shores of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, while accessions to the original settlement steadily arrived from England. In February, 1635, the first assembly was convened and the first laws enacted.

The features of the palatinate government under Lord Baltimore's charter were analogous to those of the Palatinate of Durham already referred to. In the latter case the bishop was a feudal landlord of the territory in his bishopric, his government being an independent one, with the exceptions: that he was "a tenant *in capite* of the Crown, besides being an officer of the Church and a member of the House of Lords; that the county regularly paid its share of the national taxes; and that cases in litigation between the bishop and his subjects could be appealed to the Court of Exchequer in London."* In the Maryland palatinate the Lord Proprietor held his territory as a tenant of the Crown, as in the case of the bishop of Durham, but he differed from the bishop in that he was an hereditary ruler, that his palatinate was exempt from Crown taxation, and that in case of controversy between him and his subjects no appeal could be taken to any British court. The one feature which modified his despotism was the representative assembly, known as the House of Burgesses, which initiated legislation. Laws enacted by the assembly went into effect upon the signature of the governor, subject, however, to the veto of the proprietor. The governor of the province was appointed by the proprietor and was the head of the civil administration of the province. He also presided over the provincial court, which was the chancery court of the province, and exercised the functions of lord lieutenant and commander in chief of the militia. This official corresponded to the chancellor of temporalities in Durham, who was the bishop's chief minister and the head of the civil government, and presided over the high court of chancery. The official next in importance to the governor was the secretary of the colony, who acted as receiver and disburser of revenue and in this capacity resembled the receiver-general of Durham. The secretary in addition was the recorder and judge of probate and sometimes acted as attorney-general. Under the secretary of the colony next came the surveyor-general, whose duties were to determine metes and bounds and to supervise manorial affairs. The surveyor-general corresponded to the bishop's seneschal, who held manorial courts, the jurisdiction of which included such affairs as related to the tenants of the manor. In addition to the above officials there was a lieutenant commander of militia, known as the muster master general, whose duties might seem analogous to those of the lord lieutenant of the bishopric. In Durham there was but one high sheriff, who enforced the decisions of the courts, but in Maryland each county had its sheriff, designated as high sheriff of the county, who, in addition to

* Old Virginia and Her Neighbours, John Fiske.

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the characteristic duties of his office, "collected all taxes, held all elections, and made the returns." The county court in Maryland resembled the courts presided over by the justices of the peace in Durham, and was presided over by the commissioners of the county. The commissioners of a county were appointed by the governor, and with the authority of conservators of the peace at common-law were authorized to hold county courts. For the purposes of minor jurisdiction a number of manors were created, each with its court baron and court leet, for the transaction of local business, corresponding to the halmote or manorial court of Durham. Above these was the provincial court, over which the governor sat. This court "dealt in common-law, chancery, and admiralty. Appeals from the provincial court could be taken to the council sitting as an upper house in the assembly."* The judges of the provincial court together with the chief executive officers of the colony composed the council, over which the governor presided. The Maryland assembly, which constituted the radical difference between the governments of the two palatinates, was at first a primary assembly, and at its first session in 1635 was composed of all the freemen, "or all who chose to come," and sat in the same room with Leonard Calvert and his council. "In 1638 the primary assembly was abandoned as cumbrous, and for purposes of military levy the province was divided into hundreds, and each hundred sent a representative to the assembly at St. Mary's." Later the county became the basis of representation in the assembly, and in 1650 the council began to sit as an upper house.

The most interesting of the above institutions of government in Maryland was the manor. In 1635 Lord Baltimore directed that every grant of 2000 acres should be erected into a manor. "The manor was the land on which the lord and his tenants lived, and bound up with the land were also the rights of government which the lord possessed over the tenants and they over one another." These manors were little self-governing communities. The court leet was like a town meeting; all freemen could take part in it. It enacted by-laws, elected constables, bailiffs, and other local officers. It impanelled its jury with the steward of the manor presiding as judge, took cognizance of minor offences, such as poaching, vagrancy, and fraudulent dealing. The court baron was an institution in which all the freehold tenants sat as judges, determining questions of law and of fact and deciding all matters in dispute between the lord of the manor and his tenants, such as rents, trespass, and escheats. By this court also actions for debt were decided and transfers of land made. "In the life upon these manors there was a kind of patriarchal completeness; each was a little world in itself. There was the great house, with its generous dining-hall, its panelled wainscot, and its family portraits; there was the chapel, with the graves of the lord's family beneath its pavement and the graves of common folk out in the churchyard; there were the smoke-houses, and the cabins of negro slaves; and

* Old Virginia and Her Neighbours, John Fiske.

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here and there one might come upon the dwellings of white freehold tenants, with ample land about them held on leases of one-and-twenty years."*

To return now to Kent Island, which formed the bone of contention between Maryland and Virginia and engendered animosities which played an important part in the early history of Lord Baltimore's colony. As we have already seen, a settlement was made on this island in 1631 by William Claiborne, consisting of Protestant colonists from Virginia. These settlers at once proceeded to establish themselves permanently, and "soon dwellings were built and mills for grinding corn, while gardens were laid out and orchards planted, and farms stocked with cattle. A clergyman was duly appointed to minister to the spiritual needs of the little settlement, and in the next year, 1632, it was represented in the Virginia House of Burgesses by Captain Nicholas Martian."* No wonder, then, that rumors of the Baltimore charter, which comprised Kent Island and wrested from the Virginians the lucrative prospect of an extension of trade along the shores of the Chesapeake, a territory which they had justly considered to be their own, so alarmed them as to prompt an immediate protest to the king. This protest was made through their secretary of state, William Claiborne, who was sent to London by Governor Harvey for that purpose in 1631. The objections of the Virginians were discussed in the Star Chamber July, 1633, but it was decided not to disturb Lord Baltimore's charter. Not despairing, however, of retaining Kent Island, which Claiborne probably regarded as a strategic point in a scheme for extending his trade northward, he petitioned the king, in the autumn of 1633, to protect his interests and those of Virginia in Kent Island, in the hope, should his petition be granted, of discouraging Lord Baltimore and inducing him to make his settlement elsewhere than on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. While this petition was pending, however, Leonard Calvert with his expedition arrived at St. Mary's, and, although Lord Baltimore was subsequently instructed by King Charles not to molest Claiborne's settlement on Kent Island, it was obvious that the territory of Maryland was otherwise lost to the Virginians. Lord Baltimore had instructed his brother to approach Claiborne in a friendly spirit and to offer him and his settlement any assistance possible, on the distinct understanding, however, that Claiborne should consider himself a tenant of the Lord Proprietor in Maryland, and not a tenant of the Crown in Virginia. These overtures, under the advice of the governor and council of Virginia, Claiborne declined, and Lord Baltimore, alarmed by a threatened uprising of a tribe of Algonquin Indians which he believed had been instigated by Claiborne, directed Leonard Calvert, September, 1634, to seize Kent Island, arrest Claiborne, and hold him prisoner until the receipt of further instructions. Claiborne, however, escaped to Virginia, and his partners in London were able to procure from the king the order to Lord Baltimore not to molest his possessions just referred to. No

* Old Virginia and Her Neighbours, John Fiske.

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conflict occurred until April, 1635, when a ship of Claiborne's was seized in the Patuxent River by an agent of the Maryland government for trading without a license, confiscated, and subsequently sold with all her cargo. Claiborne immediately sent the "Cockatrice," a heavily armed sloop, to make reprisals on Maryland shipping; but Lord Baltimore's government was alert, and April 23, 1635, the "Cockatrice" was met and captured by two armed pinnaces commanded by Thomas Cornwallis after a brisk fight. On May 10th there was another fight in the harbor of the Great Wighcocomoco at the mouth of the Pocomoke, in which Thomas Smith commanded for Claiborne and defeated the Marylanders after more bloodshed. After this victory Claiborne maintained undisputed possession of the island for the next two years, when his London partners, Cloberly and Company, dissatisfied with their receipts from the Maryland trade, sent George Evelin armed with a full power of attorney from them to take possession of Kent Island and directed Claiborne to come to London to settle his accounts. Upon arriving in Maryland, Evelin decided to recognize the authority of Lord Baltimore's government over the island and invited Governor Calvert to take possession. This was done in December, 1637, by the governor in person with a party of armed men, and Evelin was appointed "Commander of the Island."

The commander of the Isle of Kent was authorized to choose a council and to call "a court or courts, and to hear and consider all causes and actions whatsoever civil not exceeding in damages or demands the value of ten pounds sterling, and with the criminal jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in England." At a meeting of the Maryland assembly, 1638-39, the powers of the commander were more definitely fixed. A court of record was created, known as the "Hundred Court of Kent," of which the commander of the island was to be the judge and from which court an appeal lay to the county court at St. Mary's. The provincial court was also authorized to sit occasionally at Kent Island. In 1642 we find that three commissioners for the Isle of Kent were appointed by the governor with such powers as appertained to the commissioners of a county, and at this date Kent may be considered to have been finally absorbed by the province of Maryland and may henceforth be regarded as in whole or in part one of its counties. After Evelin had been established as commander of Kent Island, he caused the arrest of so many persons for debts owed to Cloberly and Company that an insurrection ensued, and Governor Calvert again found a visit to the island necessary to enforce his authority, and the result of this visit was the appointment in 1638 of William Brainthwayte as commander of the island. The Maryland assembly then passed a bill of attainder against Claiborne, and all his accessible property was seized for the benefit of Lord Baltimore's treasury. In February, 1639, Giles Brent was appointed commander of the Isle of Kent with military powers and for temporary purposes. He apparently remained in commission on the island only a few months, as it appears that Brainthwayte was acknowledged by the governor as

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commander of the island in August, 1640. In December, 1642, Giles Brent was again commissioned commander of the Isle of Kent, and in January, 1644, was re-succeeded by William Brainthwayte.

Charles I, in 1644, issued an order authorizing the seizure of any Parliament ships found in Maryland waters. This order was received during the temporary absence in England of Leonard Calvert, and Giles Brent, acting as deputy governor, by an amplification of its scope, seized a ship belonging to one Richard Ingle, a tobacco trader "and suspected of being a pirate." Claiborne accepted this as an opportunity of revenge against the Maryland government, and allying himself with Ingle seized Kent Island while Ingle seized and occupied St. Mary's. Governor Calvert sought refuge in Virginia, and until the end of the year 1646 Claiborne and Ingle apparently looted and plundered the province at will. Eventually, however, Calvert received aid from Governor Berkeley of Virginia, and invading his own province succeeded in expelling the intruders and fully re-establishing his authority. Soon after this, June, 1647, Leonard Calvert died, and in 1648 Lord Baltimore appointed as his successor William Stone, a liberal-minded Protestant and supporter of Parliament.

The year of 1649, in which Charles I was beheaded, was made memorable in Maryland by the passage of an act concerning religion, which afterwards became known as the Toleration Act. This statute was drafted by Cecilius Calvert, and adopted without amendment by the Maryland assembly, on April 21st. By its provisions irreverent mention of the Trinity, or any Person thereof, was punishable by death and confiscation of property; irreverent mention of the name of the Virgin Mary was punished by a forfeiture of five pounds sterling; the application in terms of reproach to any inhabitant or trader to the province of any name descriptive of his religious tenets was punishable by forfeiture of ten shillings, and further no person who professed to believe in our blessed Saviour should be "any waies troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect to his or her religion." This statute, for the times in which it was enacted, was remarkably liberal and reflects great credit on the wisdom and toleration of Maryland's ruler.

Under the policy suggested by the Toleration Act, Governor Stone encouraged the immigration to his province of Puritans suffering persecution in Virginia at the hands of Governor Berkeley, a bigoted Cavalier. The proffered sanctuary was accepted by the Puritans in large numbers, and by the end of the year 1649 not less than one thousand persons had left Virginia and established a settlement at the mouth of a river which they named the Severn, giving to their settlement the name of Providence. The Puritans did not prove tractable subjects, and attempted to maintain themselves as independent of the government of the proprietary. Governor Stone, however, insisted that they should be amenable to the laws of the province and required them to send representatives to the assembly. Yielding to his demands they sent two representatives in 1650, but again refused to be represented in the following year. They

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believed that the Puritan government in England would revoke Lord Baltimore's charter, and their willingness to settle in his territory was apparently based upon the conviction that it would not much longer be his.

The trend of affairs seemed to corroborate this view, for in 1652 the Parliament sent four commissioners, supported by its warships, to receive the submission of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. Of these commissioners one was Richard Bennett, a Puritan elder who had fled from Virginia and been kindly received by Governor Stone in Maryland, and another was the indefatigable agitator, William Claiborne. After receiving the submission of Virginia, Claiborne was reinstated as secretary of state under a Roundhead governor chosen by the House of Burgesses, Governor Berkeley having resigned and retired to his plantation. Claiborne and Bennett then repaired to St. Mary's, and demanded that Governor Stone and his council should sign a covenant "to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as it is now established without King or House of Lords." This they agreed to do, but the further demand, that all writs and warrants should run no longer in Baltimore's name, but in the name of the "Keepers of the Liberty of England," was refused. Stone for this refusal was removed from office, and a provisional government established, but a few months afterwards, upon Stone's agreement to accede to all the commissioners' demands, he was reinstated.

About this time Captain Robert Vaughn, who had succeeded William Braithwayte, April, 1647, as commander of Kent under the Baltimore government, was deposed by the Parliamentary commissioners, and a new government for the island was established by the appointment of nine commissioners, with all the powers formerly appertaining to the commander and his council. The general oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of England tendered by Bennett and Claiborne was signed April 5th, 1652, by sixty-six freeholders of the island, which number may be considered to have been practically the entire adult male population at that time. Kent county afterwards embraced not only the original island bearing that name but also the whole of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, its present limits being gradually defined by the boundaries of new counties which from time to time encroached upon its territory; thus, Talbot county was taken from Kent in 1661, Somerset in 1666, Dorchester in 1669, Cecil in 1674, Queen Anne's in 1706, Worcester in 1742, and Caroline in 1773. In 1695 Kent Island was parted from the county to which it had given its name and attached to Talbot county, but, when in 1706 Queen Anne's county was carved out of the original boundaries of Kent, the much-disputed island was given to it, and in this relation it has since remained undisturbed.

We have seen that in 1652 Governor Stone had been reinstated in office by the representatives of the Parliament upon his agreement to allow writs to run in the name of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, but in 1653, after Cromwell had dissolved the Rump Parliament, Stone announced, upon receipt of an order from Lord Baltimore to that effect,

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that he should issue them as formerly in the name of the proprietary. The result of this action, as well as of other controversies between Governor Stone and the Puritans of Providence, was the re-appearance of Bennett and Claiborne at St. Mary's in July, 1654. Stone was again deposed, and the government was placed in the hands of a council, with one William Fuller as its president. Writs were issued for the election of an assembly, under which no Roman Catholic could vote or be elected, and in this way a house was obtained that was almost entirely composed of Dissenters. One of the first acts of this body was to enact a law securing freedom of conscience, practically, to Puritans only.

The government of the province was now conducted under "the magistracy of His Highness the Lord Protector over England, etc.," instead of by the authority of the Parliament. Among other acts Fuller, as the executive of the Lord Protector's government, appointed Philip Conner, March, 1654, commander of the county of Kent, and named seven commissioners to serve under him. While these events were transpiring, Lord Baltimore had received in England the news that Stone had permitted himself to be deposed without opposition, and, feeling that the chief menace to the continuance of his charter and the exercise of his authority under it had been removed by the dissolution of Parliament, directed Stone to assert his authority, if necessary by force. On receiving Lord Baltimore's instructions, Stone gathered a force of 130 armed men and marched against the settlement at Providence. He was met by Fuller in command of 175 men, and in the battle which ensued Fuller assisted by the guns of two armed merchantmen completely routed Lord Baltimore's little army and captured Stone and other leaders. After this victory the Puritan supremacy in Maryland seemed to be permanently established, but as a matter of fact it was of short duration. Bennett and other Puritan leaders in Virginia visited London and attempted to have Lord Baltimore's charter revoked, but, as Cromwell considered himself the assignee of the Crown and as such a successor to all its rights and obligations, Baltimore's charter was as sound under the protectorate as it had been under the rule of the Stuarts. In 1657 a compromise between the Puritans and Lord Baltimore was effected, the latter promising complete amnesty for all offences against his government from the beginning, and giving his word never to consent to the repeal of his Toleration Act of 1649. Upon these terms Virginia withdrew her opposition to his charter, and indemnified Claiborne by extensive land grants for the loss of Kent Island. Lord Baltimore appointed Captain Josias Fendall governor of the province in 1656, and sent out his brother, Philip Calvert, to be secretary. The Puritan faction yielded their contentions after some ineffectual resistance to the new governor, and in March, 1658, the authority of Cecilius Calvert was again paramount throughout his palatinate. Thus ended a controversy of some thirty years' duration between the sister colonies of Maryland and Virginia.

The death of Cromwell in 1658, followed the year afterwards by the abdication of his son Richard, and the unsettled condition of English

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politics until the accession of Charles II in May, 1660, again disturbed the stability of Lord Baltimore's sway in Maryland. We have seen that after Fuller's victory on the banks of the Severn in 1655 the Puritans held control of all branches of the government in Maryland, and, although only three years afterwards their ascendancy was unexpectedly terminated, the smouldering embers of the disturbances of that time had not yet been entirely extinguished. Added to these causes of unrest was a widespread dissatisfaction with the duties imposed by Lord Baltimore on tobacco for export. In 1647 the assembly had granted to the Lord Proprietor a duty of ten shillings per hogshead on all tobacco exported from that colony. This act was modified in 1649 by an act imposing a similar duty on all tobacco carried by Dutch vessels if not bound to an English port. In 1659 Lord Baltimore directed Governor Fendall to have the act of 1647 explicitly repealed, on the condition that the assembly should grant him two shillings on tobacco exported to British ports and ten shillings when shipped to foreign ports. This demand was unpopular, and the assembly which met in February, 1660, to discuss it and other matters, was ripe for sedition. It appeared also that Governor Fendall was disloyal to Lord Baltimore, and considered this a fitting time for the province to assert its independence of the proprietor's authority. Consequently, when the assembly repealed the excise act of 1647 without enacting any substitute therefor, and sent a message to Governor Fendall to the effect that they judged themselves to be a lawful assembly without dependence upon any other power now existing within the province, Fendall was found to be in accord with them, and, after overriding the objections of Philip Calvert and one or two others, the council was abolished. Fendall resigned his commission from the Lord Proprietor, and in lieu of it accepted one from the assembly, which body now declared it a felony for any one in Maryland to acknowledge Lord Baltimore's authority. When the news of Fendall's treachery reached London, it found Charles II seated firmly on the throne. All persons were at once instructed to respect Lord Baltimore's authority over Maryland, and Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, was ordered to bring the force of that colony to his aid if necessary. Lord Baltimore then appointed his brother Philip to the governorship of Maryland, whereupon the rebellion instantly collapsed, and the ringleaders were seized and punished by banishment and confiscation of property. Such was the end of Fendall's rebellion.

In 1661 Cecilius Calvert sent his only son, Charles, to be governor of the palatinate, and Philip Calvert remained as chancellor. The internal affairs of the colony having been peacefully adjusted for the time, the proprietary government was now to turn its attention to the encroachments of foreign colonists on its eastern frontier. Since 1638 parties of Swedes had been establishing themselves on the west bank of the Delaware River near the present sites of New Castle and Wilmington. In 1655 Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands, despatched an armed party against these settlers, overcame them, and

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divided their territory into two provinces which he called New Amstel and Altona. Maryland could not acquiesce in these acts of the Dutchmen, and the new governors of Amstel and Altona were notified that they must either acknowledge allegiance to Lord Baltimore or vacate the territory then occupied by them. This resulted in Stuyvesant's sending an envoy to St. Mary's to treat with the Maryland government. For this mission he chose a man afterwards to become one of the greatest landed proprietors in Maryland. Augustine Herman was born at Prague and educated as a surveyor. He emigrated to New Netherlands prior to 1647 and became one of the nine men appointed by the governor of that colony to act as his advisers. Although Herman's mission to St. Mary's did not affect the eventual disposition of the provinces for which he was sent to treat, it evidently produced in him a very favorable impression of Maryland, for in 1660 we find that he wrote to Lord Baltimore asking for the grant of a manor and offering to pay for it by making a map of his province. The proposal was accepted. The map, which was completed after careful surveys extending over ten years, was engraved in London in 1673. Lord Baltimore's agreement was carried out by the grant to Herman of a tract of land which by successive additions came to include more than 20,000 acres. This tract Herman called Bohemia Manor, a name it bears to this day. Herman in time accumulated great wealth by trade with the Indians along the very routes which Claiborne had hoped to monopolize. Later Lord Baltimore granted Herman a second manor, called St. Augustine, which extended eastward from Bohemia Manor to the shore of Delaware Bay. To the greater part of the latter grant Herman never succeeded in making good his title, as Lord Baltimore was to lose that part of his province through encroachments by the Duke of York.

New Netherlands, which Charles II took from the Dutch and granted to his brother, the Duke of York, extended from the upper waters of the Hudson southward to Cape May, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, but did not include any land on the west shore of the bay, as all of that territory was expressly included in the Baltimore charter. The Swedish and Dutch settlements on the west shore of the Delaware were, however, at once taken in charge by the Duke of York, as if they had been properly included in his charter, while the southern part of his domain was granted by him, under the name of New Jersey, to his friend Sir George Carteret. Upon the death of Sir George Carteret the province of East New Jersey was sold for the benefit of his heirs to a Quaker, William Penn, and eleven others associated with him. This William Penn was soon to become the Lord Proprietor of a princely domain. As the Quakers in America had suffered hardships in most of the colonies in which they had settled, it was suggested that a colony be founded over which they themselves should exercise control. Charles II, favoring this proposition politically, found in it also a convenient opportunity to pay a debt of 16,000 pounds sterling owed by the Crown to the estate of William Penn's father, and granted to Penn a tract of land west of the Delaware

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River and between Maryland to the south and the Five Nations to the north. A study of his boundaries showed Penn that he had inadequate access to the sea, and, being bent on obtaining a good outlet in this respect, as a royal favorite he was able to gain permission to push his southern boundary twenty miles forward, and later to obtain from the Duke of York the land on the west shore of Delaware Bay which the Dutch had taken from the Swedes and the retention of which by the former had been the object of Augustine Herman's mission to St. Mary's. In spite of vehement protests on the part of the Calverts, this territory west of the Delaware was extended until it included the area of the present state of Delaware, the whole of which was thus cut out of the original territory of Maryland.

Meantime, in 1675, Cecilius Calvert died, full of years and of honor. His administration of the affairs of a country on whose shores he had never trod for three and forty years had been both broad-minded and sagacious. With infinite tact he had resisted the conflicting political influences which had prevailed in England during his lifetime, and, when we consider that the colony had been established for Roman Catholics and governed by a Roman Catholic family, and that of the 20,000 souls which it contained at the time of his death about three-fourths were dissenting Protestants, one-sixth members of the Church of England, and only one-twelfth were Roman Catholics, the quality of his political skill can readily be appreciated. At the time of Cecilius's death indications of disquietude in Maryland were not lacking. The dispute over the export tax on tobacco had been compromised in 1671 by the passage of an act granting two shillings on the hogshead, but this compromise was only reached after a struggle of eleven years. Another contention existed between the lower house of the assembly and the proprietary government in regard to the rights of the burgesses. The latter claimed that they sat by the inherent right of Englishmen to representation in a legislative assembly and in this respect resembled the House of Commons. The Calverts held that the lower house sat only by authority given in the charter, and that it constituted only an instrument of government under the proprietor. Charles Calvert's accession to the barony as third Lord Baltimore, upon the death of his father, Cecilius, did not strengthen the hands of the proprietary government. Charles was more narrow-minded and less public-spirited than his father, and the presence in their midst for the first time of the Lord Palatine brought home to the Marylanders more clearly the oligarchical character of their government. The opposition by the people of Maryland to the Calverts' government was based on a well-founded charge of nepotism in the distribution of public offices; on the fact that the sheriffs, who were appointees of the governor, were the only judges of elections and were not responsible to the county courts; that in 1669, by the assertion of the proprietor's prerogative, the suffrage was restricted to freeholders owning fifty acres of land or property to the value of fifty pounds sterling; and that in summoning the members elect to the assembly the governor arbitrarily

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omitted the names of such persons as were peculiarly antagonistic to him. These grievances found expression in 1676 in an incipient rebellion, led by two persons named Davis and Pate. This movement was in sympathy with Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, and, although an armed force was gathered in Calvert County, for the purpose of intimidating the government, the movement collapsed on the death of Bacon in Virginia, and the two leaders, Davis and Pate, were hanged by Governor Notely, Charles Calvert at that time being absent in England. Distrust of the government on the part of the people was increased by an episode which occurred in 1684. Charles Calvert in that year again visited England, leaving his young son, Benedict Calvert, in the governorship, with one George Talbot, an Irishman and a kinsman of the Calverts, acting as regent. Disputes had occurred between Lord Baltimore's government and the collectors of revenue for the royal treasury, which resulted in a demand on Lord Baltimore, by Charles II, for 2500 pounds sterling, of which sum he claimed to have been defrauded by the interference of the Maryland government with his revenue officers. Late in 1684 Talbot killed one of the collectors in a quarrel on board a ship of the royal navy lying at St. Mary's. The captain of the vessel delivered Talbot to the governor of Virginia for trial, but Talbot subsequently made his escape to Maryland and offered himself for trial there. The council, mostly kinsmen of Talbot's, declined to try him or take any action in the matter unless a royal order was received to send Talbot to England to be tried there. Before this was done Lord Baltimore interceded with James II and secured Talbot's pardon. The effect of this occurrence was to make the government appear lax in its allegiance and remiss in its duties to the Crown.

The flight of James II in 1688 thus found the Protestants of Maryland, for various reasons, ripe for revolt against the government of the Romanist Calverts, and when William and Mary succeeded, January 22, 1689, the majority of the population in a state of hostile tension awaited the action of the council. As a matter of fact, Lord Baltimore had at once despatched an emissary from London directing the council to proclaim the new sovereigns, but the messenger died on the voyage. When Calvert became aware of this, he despatched another, but it was then too late. In April, 1689, an "Association in Arms for the defence of the Protestant Religion and for asserting the right of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland and all the English Dominions" was formed by John Coode and others, and, as one colony after another proclaimed William and Mary and still the Maryland Council ignored their accession, the movement gathered strength until in July of the same year Coode with 700 armed followers appeared before St. Mary's and demanded the surrender of the government. No resistance was offered, and the Council fled to a fort on the Patuxent, but a few days afterwards surrendered. Coode then prepared an account of these proceedings and forwarded them to King William asking him to assume the government of the province. This proposition and the proceedings which led up to it seemed to meet

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with the king's approval, and he accordingly issued a *scire facias* against the Baltimore charter, and in 1691 sent Sir Lionel Copley to the province as its first royal governor.

The change of government effected by Coode's *coup d'état* did not bring with it the freedom from administrative exactions which the Protestants of Maryland had expected. Taxes were at once levied for the support of the Church of England, and, as only a small part of the population were members of that church, the tax was generally unpopular, both Puritans and Papists resenting its imposition. The method of collecting the tax was also odious, consisting as it did of a *per capita* levy of forty pounds of tobacco from rich and poor alike. Catholics were treated with great intolerance. The further immigration of members of the Roman Church was prohibited and the celebration of mass in the province forbidden. As a further blow to the co-religionists of the former proprietor, an assembly convened in 1694 by Sir Francis Nicholson, who succeeded Sir Lionel Copley as royal governor, changed the seat of government from St. Mary's to Anne Arundel Town, formerly the Puritan settlement of Providence. The new capital was called Annapolis, and Governor Nicholson founded there in 1693 a public school which was known as King William's School and was the first of a number of similar institutions established at that time throughout the province. The last decade of the seventeenth century was given over to ceaseless wrangling in regard to church matters. Almost every year saw some new act passed by one party to which the assent of the Crown was denied through the opposition of another party. The early years of the eighteenth century, however, found the dissenting Protestants free from political exactions and unmolested in the exercise of their religious worship, but still subject to the tax for the support of the Church of England. No amelioration of the hardships imposed on the Romanists had occurred, but, on the contrary, the persecution of this sect had increased. Acts had been passed making the celebration of mass punishable by imprisonment for life and offering a reward of one hundred pounds sterling to any one who apprehended a priest in the performance of this function; any Catholic keeping a school or taking a youth to educate could be punished by a sentence of life imprisonment; a Catholic sending his child abroad to be educated was fined one hundred pounds; no Catholic could purchase real estate; test oaths impossible to Catholics were offered to every Papist youth on coming of age, and upon his declining to take them he was declared incapable of inheriting land and his nearest kin of Protestant faith inherited in his stead; also, when extra taxes were levied for emergencies, Catholics were assessed at double rates. In addition to hardships caused by the religious exactions of the royal government, Maryland found that she was now subject to royal requisitions of both men and money for military purposes. Marylanders therefore at this time began to look back with regret to the days of proprietary rule, and its re-establishment, which was soon to be effected, was far from unwelcome to the people at large.

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The third Lord Baltimore after being deprived of his palatinate in 1691 had lived in England, staunch to the Catholic faith and in complete enjoyment of his private rights and revenues. In 1714 his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, taking a secular view of public policy, abjured the religion of his fathers and joined the established church. For this act Lord Baltimore renounced him and deprived him of his annual allowance, whereupon the new convert to the Church of England applied to and received from Queen Anne a pension, which was continued by her successor, George I, and on the death of his father, in February, 1715, Benedict, fourth Lord Baltimore, was restored to his rights and privileges under the original charter, and the palatinate government was thus revived. Benedict Calvert, however, survived his father only a few weeks, and was succeeded by his son Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore. As Charles was a lad of fifteen only at the time his father became a Protestant, he had been included in the latter's renunciation of Catholicism and was therefore inaugurated, April 5, 1715, to the palatinate as a Protestant. During the interregnum in the rule of the Baltimores, in spite of religious discords the province had prospered and increased in population, so that on the restoration of the Calverts in the person of Charles its inhabitants numbered about forty thousand white persons and nine thousand five hundred negro slaves. The importation of slaves into Maryland had begun during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and as the supply became more plentiful the number of white servants decreased. A great impetus in this importation was produced by a clause in the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, under which England reserved the African slave trade exclusively to herself. At the time of the accession of the fifth Lord Baltimore, relief to the Roman Catholics had come in the form of permission to worship in private chapels on their own estates, but the hope entertained by them that the new government would restore all their ancient rights and privileges was not realized. The province was ruled by a Protestant proprietor under a Protestant king, and, although Charles Calvert discouraged religious discord and in some cases appointed prominent Roman Catholics to public offices, they remained disfranchised and continued to be taxed for the support of the Church of England.

The palatinate government, on the whole, retained its popularity with the people of Maryland until it was terminated by the Declaration of Independence. Charles Calvert, after a mild and equitable rule of over thirty-five years, died in London in 1751. He was succeeded by his son Frederick, sixth and last Lord Baltimore. This Frederick, although an unworthy scion of an illustrious family, was represented in Maryland by two very able governors, Horatio Sharpe from 1753 to 1768, and Sir Robert Eden from the latter date until June, 1776. On the memorable fourth day of the month succeeding the departure of the last proprietary governor, Maryland, supported by her sister colonies, renounced forever the rule of kings and commons, princes and palatines, and as one of the thirteen States of the Union became at last a self-governing community.

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